"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; Thursday fair, warmer; moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,368. .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REAPPORTIONMENT SET ASIDE AS VOID; ENTIRE ACT DEAD

Condemned by Court of Appeals for Defects in New York County Senate Districts.

EXTRA SESSION POSSIBLE

Gov. Whitman, Now Noncommittal, Known to Have Favored That Course Very Recently.

COURT FINDING UNANIMOUS

Creation of 51 Districts Approved, Thus Reversing Decision of Appellate Division.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon set aside as unconstitutional the Senate reapportionment enacted this year by the Legislature. The court held that the Constitution was violated in the carving out of Senate districts in New York County, particularly in the mapping out of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Districts.

The Legislature in the formation of these districts, the court decided, transgressed a clause in the Constitution which provides that the excess in population, exclusive of aliens, in one Senate district over that in an adjoining district must in no instance be greater than the population of one city block, located on the border line of the two districts. Under the Constitution a block cannot be divided in the making of the districts.

The decision was unanimous. It was written by Judge Emory A. Chase, and was concurred in by Chief Judge Bartlett and Judges Hiscock, Cuddeback, Hogan, Cardoza, and Pound.

Reverses Appellate Division.

This decision reverses a decision by the Appellate Division in New York City, handed down several days ago. The Appellate Division held that the Reapportionment act was constitutional in all particulars, except in fixing the number of Senators at fifty-one. The Constitution provides that the Senate shall be composed of fifty members, but that a county having three or more Senators may be entitled to an additional Senator on the basis of the ratio established as a unit of representation. Where this occurs the additional Senator shall be allotted in addition to the fifty Senators, increasing the total number of Senators to that extent.

It was the contention of the Democrats in the Legislature that under the present distribution of population, as established by last year's census, there was no occasion for more than fifty Senators. The Appellate Court held that this defect did not render invalid the reapportionment, and pointed out that by putting Westchester County, which received one additional Senator in this year's reapportionment, back on its old basis, where the entire county formed a Senate district, the defect could be remedied.

The Court of Appeals upholds the division of the State into fifty-one Senate districts on the ground that the constitutional provision referred to was enacted with a view of preventing an increase in the number of Senators from the larger counties at the expense of the smaller counties. New York City made a net gain of one Senator in the Reapportionment act now set aside.

The court refuses to set aside the apportionment by reason of lack of compactness of the Senate districts, and says in this connection that the Constitution does not provide unqualifiedly for compactness.

Question of an Extra Session.

The action of the Court of Appeals leaves it optional whether there shall be an extraordinary session of the Legislature to enact a new Senate reapportionment, or whether the 1907 reapportionment, which was in force prior to the enactment of the reapportionment of this year, shall control in the Fall elections. If the latter course is adopted confusion is bound to result, and not a few upsets, which will call for extensive reconstruction of political fences on an extensive scale in a short time. On the other hand, should the Legislature be called upon to enact a new reapportionment, the utmost haste must be observed because of the Primary law provision requiring all petitions designating candidates for places on the primary ballot to be filed during the week from Aug. 15 to Aug. 22.

Governor Whitman was away from the Capital when the decision was handed down. It is thought, however, that he has been anticipating a reversal of the Reapportionment act. In discussing the situation with a NEW YORK TIMES man a week ago, Governor Whitman said that in his opinion the setting aside of the reapportionment by the Court of Appeals should be met by summoning the Legislature into extraordinary session for the purpose of passing a new Reapportionment act.

Recent reapportionment acts have fared badly when reviewed by the courts. The reapportionment of 1906 was set aside on the ground that in placing Richmond and Suffolk Counties together as one Senate district the Legislature violated a Constitutional provision calling for districts that were compact and made up of counties that were contiguous. There was criticism also of the Thirteenth Senatorial District in Manhattan as carved out by the 1906 Legislature.

This decision was handed down in April, 1907. A new Reapportionment act, the one in force prior to this year's reapportionment, was enacted at an extraordinary session of the Legislature after it had wrangled bitterly for six weeks over its task.

The rendering of the decision today was preceded by the hearing of further arguments on the constitutionality of the reapportionment. Robert L. Luce of New York appeared for the petitioners who attacked the act, while Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, defended the legislation.

The day's arguments were confined to an answer to a question propounded by the Court of Appeals last week whether, if the court should decide unconstitutional the reapportionment of the New York City Senatorial districts, the reapportionment of the other districts in the State should stand. Mr. Luce contended that if part of the reapportionment was unconstitutional the entire reapportion-

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Bread Cards for Holland; Grain Shortage the Cause

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—The Dutch Government intends to introduce bread cards throughout Holland, according to an announcement made by the Telegraaf.

The reason assigned is the shortage of grain.

BRITAIN MODIFIES TRADE BLACKLIST

Explains Through Her Ambassador That America Has Misunderstood Its Purport.

NEUTRAL TRADE IS IMMUNE

Protest by Washington Delayed as Result of Envoy's Talk with Polk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The British Government has made material modifications in the application of its trade blacklist of American firms accused of trading with Germany. Put in another way, the British Government has explained to the United States that the blacklist was not intended to be directed against neutrals and that it will not apply to contracts already in existence.

As a result of the explanation of Great Britain, the irritation of this Government has been greatly lessened, and there is a better prospect of an amicable understanding concerning the application of the blacklist. In some quarters the opinion is held that the matter has become a minor issue.

For the present, in view of the British explanation, this Government will not decide on a course of action. The official intimation yesterday that an announcement on the subject of the blacklist might be expected today was modified this afternoon by the statement that no announcement need be expected immediately. The Government had determined to make a strong protest to Great Britain on the ground that the blacklist, as it was understood by this Government, was an invasion of moral principle. Whether or not a protest will be sent ultimately will be a matter for future determination.

Little, if any, attention was given at today's meeting of the Cabinet to the blacklist issue. It is understood that while President Wilson and Frank L. Polk, the acting Secretary of State, discussed the subject, the rest of the Cabinet was not brought into the conversation.

Spring-Rice Sees Polk.

The gratifying assurances of the British Government that the blacklist did not have as far-reaching an application as the United States supposed, were given by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, in a personal interview at the State Department with Acting Secretary Polk. It was made clear by Mr. Polk to the Ambassador that the discussion was to be regarded as without prejudice to any action the United States might determine to take. The Ambassador assured Mr. Polk that the blacklist was not directed against neutrals. He asserted that its purpose was to prevent British capital and credit from being used for the support of the enemy. In general, said Sir Cecil, there was no intention on the part of Great Britain that the blacklist should affect existing contracts.

The statement of the British Ambassador, who was acting in accordance with information from the London Foreign Office, is interpreted by this Government as meaning that the British authorities do not intend to follow the application of the blacklist to the conclusion that this Government feared, that is, its application to American firms that had any German affiliations or dealt with blacklisted firms in neutral countries. If the blacklist had been given that wide scope, as was suspected here, American firms, it was said here today, would be unable to do any business with the United Kingdom and the British colonies.

One of the suggestions made today was that if the blacklist were followed out logically along the lines of the first interpretation by this Government, the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France might not be able to travel from Washington on any railroad, part of whose stock was owned by Germans. But, as the British Ambassador clarified the matter today, this Government feels that American firms, even those on the blacklist, will not be interfered with in business dealings with neutral countries.

How Cases Will Be Dealt With.

Specific instances discussed by the British Ambassador and the Acting Secretary of State today served to give an idea of the more lenient administration of the blacklist by the British Government. One such case was that of an American firm doing business with Great Britain which feared that it might be blacklisted because it was carrying on transactions with a firm on the blacklist. The Ambassador gave assurances that this was an erroneous impression. The blacklist, it was explained, would not be applied to an American firm that did business with a blacklisted house.

The desire of the United States for information as to whether or not contracts of American firms on the blacklist would be affected was based on the experience of a blacklisted San Francisco firm which had engaged to deliver a cargo of oil to a firm in Australia. The oil was on board a ship ready to sail when the San Francisco firm was notified by its Australian customer that the shipment could not be accepted because the San Francisco firm had been blacklisted. The explanation made by the British Ambassador today showed that the embargo placed on the dealings of British firms with blacklisted firms would not be applied in this instance or in any other instances of contracts in existence when the blacklist was published.

One of the specific cases taken up by this Government with Great Britain is that of a New York corporation, the majority of whose stock is owned by a corporation in Germany engaged in the same line of business. British courts have held that a British corporation is a

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MILITIA'S RETURN FROM THE BORDER DEFERRED TO 1917

O'Ryan Announces New Yorkers Will Pass Christmas and New Year's There.

MAKING FIRST LINE TROOPS

Original Idea of 3-Month Stay Dropped in the Interests of Preparedness.

GUARDSMEN'S HEALTH GOOD

Paralysis of Pay System Will Hold Up Soldiers' Money Indefinitely, Camps Hear.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 25.—Major Gen. O'Ryan today said that the New York troops would celebrate Christmas and New Year's along the border, and that the period of their stay would probably extend far into 1917. He is authority for the statement that all the units of the guard, except the four regiments designated as home guard, will be brought here for the entire period. The reason for the long stay is to make the guardsmen into first line soldiers, and if the program goes through as outlined it will be the first effective move toward real preparedness, it is said.

The General's announcement had been foreshadowed, but until this afternoon he always had evaded a direct reply. It was pointed out today that everything about the companies indicated official knowledge of protracted service, and General O'Ryan finally admitted that the original intention to remain here three months had been changed. He referred to the way officers were being schooled at Plattsburg, and said that the Mission, McAllen, and Pharr camps were designated to furnish them. There will be the stiffest kind of discipline, and the guardsmen will deal with conditions identical with those they would encounter in actual warfare.

The troops' general comment on the news may be summed up thus: "No more National Guard for me." The men apparently felt aggrieved because they had thought they were sent here for service in Mexico and not for extended training. Many, however, appreciated the benefit which would accrue to the country if the guard was put on a par with the regulars, and while it is believed there will be considerable grumbling at first, the men who protested today always wound up their criticisms with something to the effect that, "If it's good for Uncle Sam, it's good for me."

Four More Units Expected.

There are still four units to come down, and it was said today that they, too, would be kept here for the entire period. The units which are expected are the aero squadron, third heavy field artillery, divisional supply and ammunition trains, and the first company of motor trucks.

The motor unit consists of thirty-three big trucks and one automobile and will be used extensively in the mimic warfare. Every arm of the service will be called into use in the campaigns that are to come. One of the manoeuvres which will be gone through includes the summoning by wireless of reserves from the McAllen camp to the bank of the Rio Grande, where two companies will be reported ambushed. The supporting troops will be rushed over eight miles of cactus country in the trucks of the motor unit.

Captain Robert Persall, U. S. A., arrived at Camp McAllen last night and spent today lecturing on the use and operation of the Leads machine gun. Captain Persall is considered an expert in machine gun use. He said that the Government had recently purchased 250 of the Leads guns and that they were now at San Antonio and would soon be distributed. Some of the guns will be sent down for use in the manoeuvres of the New York division.

"It now develops that the troops who have been counting on receiving their wages Aug. 3 probably will be disappointed. It was said today that the pay system had been paralyzed and the men's wages for Government service would be held up indefinitely. One officer went so far as to say it would be at least three months before any of the men received a cent. This will mean a great hardship for the soldiers, as right now there are few of them who have any surplus cash. A five-cent glass of lemonade or a newspaper has become a luxury. The system of issuing brass checks, which are redeemed at the camp canteens, has helped some, but by the time pay day arrives most of the men will have spent in advance all the money due them.

Hospital Conditions in Camp.

Criticism of the hospital conditions at the camps, which is said to have been made by Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York, who is here investigating for the National Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor, caused General O'Ryan to issue the following statement today:

"The camps of the New York division and the rations they eat are satisfactory to the officers and men of the division. I know from extracts which appear in the New York papers, just received here, that the conditions are also satisfactory to Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the army, who recently visited the camps in company with staff officers, and made an exhaustive investigation of the conditions."

Figures obtained from the official files seem to bear out the assertion that faultfinding, as regards the hospitals at any rate, is not altogether warranted. Of the 18,000 men here, today's complete report showed that only nineteen men were in hospital. The official percentage of illness among the men since the opening of the camps is given as 12½, which is considered remarkably low. There are about 20 men in hospital, suffering from specific diseases, and they are not included in the computation of the camp average, since their illness can in no way be attributed to any negligence by the guard medical officers.

Some New Yorker who was not aware

Continued on Page 4.

U. S. Steel Earns $81,126,048 in Quarter; Declares Regular and Extra Dividend

Surpassing the most optimistic prediction of earnings by $1,000,000, the Steel Corporation reported yesterday the most brilliant quarter in its history. In the three months ended June 30 its net income after all operating expenses and repairs had been accounted for was $81,126,048, compared with $60,713,624 in the preceding quarter and $27,950,055 in the June quarter last year.

The Directors decided in a short meeting to declare an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable with the usual quarterly disbursement of 1¼ per cent. on Sept. 29 to stockholders of record Sept. 1. The quarter's earnings amply provided for the extra, the balance above all dividends being $47,964,525, an increase of more than $15,000,000 over the same item in the March quarter, when nothing beside the ordinary dividend was ordered. The balance of income applicable to the common stock was equivalent to 11.7 per cent., or at the annual rate of 46.8 per cent. The usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. was ordered payable on Aug. 30.

The declaration of an extra dividend was in line with the policy announced by Chairman E. H. Gary and his associates in the directorate several years ago. At that time, when business was running long in fairly even fashion, it was said that the corporation would pay 5 per cent. annual dividends on the common stock when amply earned, and extras if they were justified. The corporation paid 1 per cent. quarterly from September, 1901, to the same month in 1903. From December, 1903, to October, 1906, there were no dividends, and the renewal was made at the rate of 1 per cent. quarterly, but was cut in half early the next year. In March, 1910, 1 per cent. and an extra of three-fourths of 1 per cent. were declared, and from that time until September, 1914, quarterly disbursements of 1¼ per cent. were made.

The astounding business of the corporation this year is best shown through comparisons. Net income was $8,000,000 greater in the quarter than in the whole of the 1904 year. Each month brought a larger return than any quarter in 1914 and 1904, while, in addition, June's earnings were larger than in any quarter of 1908. The half year's balance for the common stock exceeded the annual balance in every other year since the corporation was formed, the closest being 1907, when 15.6 per cent. was earned. The last half year's earnings applicable to the junior issue was equal to 19.39 per cent. on the $508,300,000 stock.

The six months ended June 30 brought in a net return of $141,839,672, more than three times as much as the corresponding period of 1915. The quarter's record, with further comparison, is seen in this table:

	Quarter Ended June 30, 1916.	Quarter Ended March 31, 1916.	Quarter Ended June 30, 1915.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Net earnings...	81,126,048	60,713,624	27,950,055
Dep., s. f., &c.	9,745,826	9,495,965	7,638,471
Net income....	71,380,222	51,218,559	20,311,584
Int. U. S. S. bds. and prem.	5,673,962	5,765,687	5,739,020
Balance	65,706,260	45,512,872	14,572,564
Div., pf.....	6,304,919	6,304,919	6,304,919
Div., com.....	6,353,781	6,353,781	.....
Extra div.....	5,083,025	.....	.....
Surplus	47,964,535	32,854,172	8,267,645

NET EARNINGS BY MONTHS.

	1916.	1915	1914.
January	18,794,912	16,563,854	1,687,150
February	19,196,396	16,999,968	5,638,378
March	22,722,316	17,677,966	7,132,081
1st quarter...	60,713,624	51,232,788	12,457,800
April	25,423,075	7,286,409	6,920,879
May	27,554,899	9,320,576	6,845,823
June	28,147,472	11,343,070	6,690,894
2d quarter...	81,126,048	27,950,055	20,457,596
Half year.....	141,839,672	40,407,864	38,451,977

In the absence of Chairman Gary, who is traveling in the Far East, President James A. Farrell presided at the meeting. Barely a quorum of Directors attended, including J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker, George W. Perkins, Robert Winsor, Samuel Mather, J. H. Reed, Henry C. Frick, and Thomas Morrison. Mr. Farrell issued this statement:

During the past quarter the plants and properties of the Steel Corporation were operated at their maximum capacity. Both production and earnings exceeded those for any previous quarter.

The several subsidiary companies have many extensions and improvements under way, calling for the expenditure of a very large sum of money. These improvements are mainly for the purpose of diversifying products and increasing the economic efficiency of the properties.

Unfilled orders on hand at June 30, 1916, amounted to 9,640,458 tons, which will occupy the mills for several months. New business is coming in at a satisfactory rate, many contracts being entered for delivery of materials throughout 1917.

Directors declined to discuss the business further than the items covered in the statement. It was rumored in the Street that the establishment of a special reserve of $50,000,000 from the year's income as a dividend fund had practically been decided upon, but no confirmation could be obtained. This project has been discussed by the board in other years, but it is understood that leading Directors thought nothing should be done until a vast expansion program had been carried out. So far this year additions and improvements to existing plants have been decided upon to cost between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

CITY FIXES LIMIT ON TALL BUILDINGS

Board of Estimate Adopts Ordinance Which Will Restrict All Skyscrapers.

SAFEGUARD FOR PUBLIC

Light and Air to be Conserved and Manufacturing Zones Kept Under Control.

The Board of Estimate yesterday passed the building zone resolution, a measure which is believed to be the most important step in the development of New York City since the construction of the subways. The resolution, which carried out a State law passed in 1914, became law on its passage at 4:30 P. M., and governs the construction and use of all future buildings for which permits had not been obtained before that hour.

The resolution does not prevent the building of skyscrapers, but requires that they shall not be solidly constructed for a height more than two and a half times the width of the street on which they front. For instance, if this law had been in existence for some years the Equitable Building could have been reared in its present proportions only to a height of 260 feet, or about eighteen stories. On top of that a tower or series of towers could have been erected, the floor space diminishing in proportion to the increase in height.

The restrictions on skyscrapers are only one of many important features of the law which will affect living and business conditions in every part of the city. The law is designed to check the invasion of retail districts by factories and residence districts by factories and business. It is aimed to prevent an increase of the congestion of streets and of subway and street car traffic in sections where the business population is already too great for the sidewalks and transit facilities.

Check on Manufacturing.

It is intended further to prevent the overcrowding by manufacturing concerns of sections where the streets are insufficient for the vehicular traffic, and at the same time to concentrate manufacturing in localities where its products can be handled most efficiently and where its presence will not destroy real estate for residential and retail business purposes.

In addition to preventing congestion of street and transit facilities, which is caused by housing a large population on a small area in a skyscraper, the purpose of restricting the size of buildings is a necessity from the standpoint of light and air, which are impaired by buildings of excess height. The principle of providing for air and light is followed out in building restrictions in all parts of the city.

It is only in the present office building section of lower Manhattan that buildings will be put up in the future two and a half times as high as the width of the street. In the strictly residential sections buildings will be permitted only as high as the street is wide. Tenement and apartment houses can be built one and a quarter or one and a half times as high as the street in front of them is wide.

A height of twice the street width is allowed for the remaining portions of the more intensively developed commercial and industrial sections in a broad belt through the centre of the island from the lower office and financial section to Fifty-ninth Street.

Fifth Avenue Protected.

One of the greatest immediate reforms worked by the law is the protection of the Fifth Avenue retail district from further encroachment by loft building factories, which have threatened to concentrate such a large working population along the avenue as to interfere seriously with shopping. The law protects the entire Fifth Avenue and Broadway section south as far as Twenty-third Street and between Fourth and Sixth Avenues. It achieves the purpose which is set forth as follows in the report of the Commission on Building Districts:

It is vital to the existence of the city that it maintain such conditions of street

Continued on Page 4.

ASQUITH SEES KING ABOUT IRISH CRISIS

Prospect of an Agreement Being Reached Ultimately Is Considered More Favorable.

HEADS OF PARTIES CONFER

Archbishop Walsh, in Letter to Public, Condemns Handling of Home Rule Cause by Nationalists

LONDON, July 25.—Parliament managed today to steer clear of the prickly Irish problem, except for a statement by Premier Asquith to the effect that the parts of the Home Rule agreement approved by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader in Ulster, would be published as soon as possible, and that if there was a general desire on the part of the House the Premier would offer facilities for another discussion of the Home Rule question.

The feeling tonight is more favorable to an agreement ultimately being reached, the belief being that with Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson in harmony means will be found to override objections from other quarters.

No formal Cabinet meeting was held today, but Premier Asquith conferred privately with David Lloyd George, Secretary for War; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies. After this conference Mr. Asquith went to the palace for a conference with the King, which is supposed to have been connected with the Irish difficulty.

A number of informal conferences between the party leaders were held today. A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party will be convened tomorrow in the House of Commons to discuss the situation and consider plans for future action by the party.

John Dillon, Member of Parliament for East Mayo, has given notice of a motion in the house in which he will ask the Government, in view of its failure to produce the promised Home Rule bill, to disclose its plan for the future government of Ireland during the continuance of the war.

Apparently the status of Ireland has gone steadily from bad to worse ever since the Sinn Fein rising on Easter Sunday, for at present the country is in the hands of a temporary and makeshift Government composed of a commission of Judges, assisted by Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Ireland, who still is maintaining military control over most of the ordinary police functions.

There is no Viceroy in the place of Baron Wimborne, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and since Premier Asquith's announcement that the Dublin Castle system of government had been an utter failure none is likely to be appointed. The office of Augustine Birrell, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, remains unfilled, and Herbert Samuel, the head of the Home Office, who has no special knowledge of Irish affairs, represents the interests of Ireland in the Cabinet and before the House of Commons.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 26.—The Most Rev. William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a letter to the public condemning the conduct of the home rule cause in Parliament and holding that it could only lead to disaster. The letter of the Archbishop says that the country now "faces a truly awful prospect," and that Nationalists should no longer be fooled by party cries that home rule is on the statute book.

Commenting on the Irish situation, The Irish Times says:

"A political truce must be restored by agreement. There must be an agreement on the necessity for a just and firm administration in Ireland during the period of the war. The present blunders have increased that necessity, and only desloyal or shortsighted Nationalists will arrest measures which the Government must take without further delay for the maintenance of peace and safety in Ireland. If this necessity be generally accepted the way may become clear for further developments in the unity among Irishmen."

The Freeman's Journal says:

"The defense was pitiable. It impressed and will impress no one. A solemn agreement will be flung to the winds without cause or justification. The Government alone is responsible. The British public was willing to ratify the agreement, the British press supported the arrangement, and the Irish

Continued on Page 3.

LINSINGEN STOPS THE RUSSIAN DRIVE; TELLS TIMES FOE CAN'T GET THROUGH; TURKISH ARMY IS COMING TO HIS AID

Turkey Sends an Army to the Danube To Aid the Central Powers Against Russia

BERLIN, July 25, 6 P. M., (via London, Wednesday, July 26, 6:10 A. M.)—"Important developments are impending on the southeast front. The fez will soon be seen on the Danube."

To this cryptic utterance of the Chief of the Intelligence Department at a luncheon to the American correspondents at German Headquarters last Sunday, The Associated Press is now able to add the key. Turkey has placed a force of Ottoman troops at the disposition of the Central Powers for service in Europe. These troops are now in transit through the Balkans. The leading detachments are already approaching Galicia, where they will co-operate with the Austro-Germans against Turkey's arch-enemy, Russia.

Turkey's timely contribution to the military forces of the Central Powers is granted in return for German and Austrian assistance in the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia.

British Advance in Hard Fighting; Germans Say Drive Is Stopped

Ground Taken North of Pozieres; Many German Attacks Are Repulsed.

LONDON, July 25.—The battle on the Somme front, which began on Saturday at midnight and has continued since with brief lulls, is still being fought by British and Germans with the utmost stubbornness.

An indication of the importance the Germans attach to defending their third line is found in the report of General Haig, the British commander, and in the German admission that troops have been brought from before Verdun in order to lend all possible strength to General Von Einen.

The British, if they are making but slow progress, have been able to repulse all the fierce German counterattacks and fully maintain their ground, although the fighting largely consists of hand-to-hand conflicts.

There is no news as to whether the Australians, who hold the greater portion of the Village of Pozières, have yet secured the eastern part, which is on the plateau dominating the village, but General Haig tonight reports the repulse of a German infantry attack from the northeast.

On the south bank of the River Somme yesterday evening French troops captured a block of houses south of Estrées and drove the Germans out of trenches north of Vermandovillers.

A Hand-to-Hand Struggle.

An official statement given out by the British War Office tonight says:

Throughout the day there has been fierce hand-to-hand combats and bomb fighting at various places along the battle front.

The Germans attempted an infantry attack on Pozières from the northeast this afternoon, but were driven back by our artillery fire.

Between the Ancre and the sea no important incident occurred.

The text of the British afternoon statement follows:

In the last few days the enemy brought further reinforcements of infantry and guns to the Somme front. Throughout yesterday the hostile bombardment was fairly continuous, and at times became very heavy.

An attempt to attack our right flank was made yesterday afternoon, but it was frustrated by our artillery.

Last night two further infantry attacks, preceded by a specially violent artillery fire, were launched against the centre of our line. These attacks also were stopped by the concentrated fire of our guns.

At no place did the enemy succeed in reaching the British trenches, and his casualties in these fruitless attacks must have been severe.

At other places in the line there has been a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting and our infantry worked their way forward in places.

North of Pozières, the greater part of which village now is in our possession, the enemy continued to offer strong opposition, but here also we gained some ground and captured two machine guns and a few more prisoners, including two battalion commanders.

French Capture Positions.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

South of the Somme yesterday we captured, in a small attack south of Estrées, a group of powerfully fortified houses. Our troops chased the Germans from some trenches north of Vermandovillers, and occupied them.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed with grenades several reconnoitring parties which attempted to reach our lines in the sector of Tracy-le-Val.

On the left bank of the Meuse an enemy attack with hand grenades against Hill 304, failed under machine gun fire. On the right bank there was violent bombardment in the region between Fleury and La Laufée.

In Alsace, after artillery preparation, the Germans delivered an attack upon our Balschwiller positions northwest of Altkinch. After lively fighting the enemy was driven out from some elements of the trenches where he had gained a foothold.

On July 22, Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down his tenth German aeroplane. On the night of July 24-25 one of our aeroplane squadrons bombarded the railroad station at Pierrepont and Longuyon and the bivouacs near Mangiennes.

The official communication issued by

Continued on Page 2.

High-Water Mark of Allies Reached, German Officers at Fron Declare.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE SOMME, July 24, (by Courier to Berlin, July 25.)—From Great Headquarters The Associated Press correspondent returned today to the immediate front, where the great allied offensive again flickered up in a series of desperate British attacks on the German lines northwest of Peronne. These barely moved, although the British attacked in force with eleven divisions, including two absolutely fresh ones, on the comparatively narrow front between Guillemont and Thiepval.

The French share of the offensive was limited to a couple of vicious stabs of merely local extent near Estrées, southwest of Peronne, which were easily repulsed.

The present line extending from Thiepval to Soyecourt, but bulging eastward toward Peronne, may be regarded, according to the firm conviction of the headquarters staff, as the high-water mark of the allied advance. They base this judgment on the negligible result of the fighting in the last fortnight, and they contend that it is no longer a question of whether the British or French will be able to extend their gains, but whether they will be able to hold what they have against the German counter-pressure.

The correspondent returned to the front with the expectation of witnessing a manifestation of this counter-pressure against a certain sector, but unfavorable weather conditions, with low-hanging clouds and mist hiding the field of operations and preventing artillery observation, deferred the new struggle for the covered stretches of fertile Picardy.

General quiet before the storm prevailed along the section of the front visited, the activity of the artillery being scarcely greater than the normal scale, where no particular operations are in progress, and infantry and machine-gun fire being heard only occasionally. The troops visited—the regiments coming directly from the trenches, as well as those about to move into the forward lines—were found ready, even eager, to renew the struggle.

The gaps in the units have been filled up with fresh men. The worn-out cannon—for guns as well as men reach the limits of endurance in such a prolonged artillery combat—have been replaced from reserve stocks, munitions supplies have been replenished, and everything is in readiness for the new phase of the operations.

Soldiers on the French Charge.

The correspondent visited a grenadier regiment which had just been relieved from forward trenches after beating off French onslaughts in the vicinity of Estrées for several days. The soldiers described in unconventional language the French charges, particularly the great attack of Friday, the chief force of which fell on this regiment. The onslaught was preceded by three hours of intense bombardment, touching the extreme limit of the possible for the extremely efficient French artillery.

It might have been expected that the front trenches would have been demolished and their defenders demoralized after this pounding, but the soldiers unconcernedly related how, when the artillery curtain lifted and French white and black regiments charged, the Germans jumped from what was left of their trenches and advanced to meet the French in an open desperate hand-to-hand struggle in which hand grenades were almost the exclusive weapon, the French finally recoiled to their own trenches followed by the Germans, some of whom even leaped into the French trenches and continued the struggle until herded back by their remaining officers and noncommissioned officers to their own lines.

"Will the French be able to break through the —— Grenadier Regiment?" was asked of the soldiers.

"Never," was the reply, which expressed evident pride in their regiment but was given without a touch of bravado.

"Which is the better French soldier, the white or the black?"

"The white, by all odds, is better and braver," was the instant judgment of the soldiers, who added uncomplimentary references to the fighting customs of the Senegalese troops which had resulted in very few prisoners being made from among these regiments.

Wounded in Good Spirits.

The next group encountered was a detachment of lightly wounded men, walking back from the dressing station to

Continued on Page 2.

TOUR OF RUSSIAN FRONT

Times Correspondent Interviews Linsingen and Sees Strength of Lines.

MEANS TO KEEP KOVEL

Network of Railroads at His Back an Advantage Over His Enemies.

DEFIES STOKHOD'S FLOODS

Personal Impressions of Noted German Commander at Critical Point on East Front.

By CYRIL BROWN,

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL LINSINGEN'S ARMIES IN VOLHYNIA, July 24, (by Courier to Berlin, July 25.)—The Fatherland, it is felt here, need lose no sleep over coming events on the 250-mile snakelike, curving swamp front through wild Volhynia, where General von Linsingen of Carpathian fame stands at bay against three and four fold odds. As during the terrible Carpathian Winter these odds intensify his longing for the coming hour when he hopes again to sweep the Russians before him in a great offensive drive.

The Russian offensive here is effectively stopped by a patented German wall of reinforcements which the strongest continued Russian pressure can dent in spots but cannot break. What is left of the Russian offensive is struggling and slowly drowning in vast Volhynian swamps, swollen by four days of an incessant deluge—a terrible fascinating dramatic débâcle of the initially brilliant Brusiloff offensive.

This is my personal, cumulative conviction extracted from three days of intensive study of the Stokhod line, including a memorable morning spent with the famous "blood and iron" division which alone has held up the victorious Russians, pouring through the breach at Lutsk until von Linsingen's bulk arrived; also from three profitable nights spent in the midst of von Linsingen's high-spirited young fighting staff, and finally from a personal encounter with the fierce "Commander in chief of the Bug army, the Linsingen army group," as he good-naturedly signed himself in my notebook.

Hard Task to Interview Him.

Breaking through von Linsingen's defense proved almost as hopeless a proposition for the American correspondents as the offensive of the Russians. One of the colossal figures of world war, his unusual modesty even for a German General kept him out of the limelight. According to his staff officers, the Hindenburg of the south shuns publicity, and consequently publicists, and won't be bothered by correspondents, portrait painters, or itinerant Princes if he can help it. He is wholesouledly and purely a soldier, absorbed in his job, to the exclusion of all else, living and breathing war.

My interviewing attacks had been twice beaten back by his courteous chief of staff when a last, forlorn hope charge before starting a strategic retreat to Berlin unexpectedly succeeded. I had just returned from a mudhole which is the most advanced German outpost beyond Sviniusky on the strategic railway from Kovel to Kovno when Linsingen received me—dirty, drenched, disreputable, and badly demoralized by three hours under Russian shrapnel and shell fire with occasional bullets from Russian sharpshooters thrown in for good measure—in the thirty-foot-long drawing room of a one-story white Volhynian château which serves him as workshop and boudoir.

Linsingen's Striking Personality.

I was introduced by his personal Adjutant, Prince W——, forming a striking contrast to the powerfully built, massive, square set bulk of the slightly stoop-shouldered old General. Von Linsingen, who is 66, but looks younger, would be a marked man in any crowd. He affects the close-cropped battle coiffure peculiar to the German front officer, is low-browed and deeply wrinkled, and looks every inch a fighter. The most prominent feature of his shrewd, round, florid face is a tremendous, pugnacious aquiline Roman nose, which is easy game for the cartoonists. It is flanked by eyes that twinkle with rare humor under heavy black eyebrows. A slight grayish mustache gives a finishing touch to one of the surviving specimens of the typical old-time Prussian General of the ruthlessly offensive, hard-hitting, loud-roaring Marshal Vorwärts-Blücher school.

The simplicity of the man was indicated by the fact that for decorations he wore only the blue Pour le Mérite with the rare oakleaf clasp at his throat and the Grand Cross of the Austrian Franz Josef Order pinned to his field-gray breast. His manner was courtly and gentle. He spoke slowly, haltingly, and as he talked had the habit of tipping forward and a trick of slightly snapping his fingers when he wanted some special word, but all the while you had the uncomfortable suspicion that you were doing business with a human volcano who would spout angry

lava in a flood on the slightest provocation.

Harmonious was the setting in which I found this fierce maker of history and potential Field Marshal. It was framed by a drawing room of noble proportions, luxurious for Volhynia and "gemütlich," and comfortably furnished even from the German Kultur standard. Its walls were hung with hunting trophies and hunting prints. There was a giant boar's head over the fireplace and a stuffed gray wolf in a kennel in a corner of the room snarling at the general's feet. There was not an inch of wall space that was not unhung with hunting trophies or covered with maps.

Even a huge Russian white porcelain stove reaching from the floor to the ceiling was draped with von Linsingen's working maps, marvelously detailed and curiously marked to the correspondent's uninitiated eye with blue and red streaks, geometrical figures, and Roman numerals. His catholicity of military taste and wide horizon of interest were indicated by the fact that there were maps of the whole east and west fronts as well as of the Italian front, the Balkan theatre, the Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, and even Egypt.

Down the centre of the drawing room ran more long, overspread maps, held down by two de luxe green-bound novels as weights, on which von Linsingen had been working as I came in, as indicated by compasses, rules, a magnifying glass, and red and blue inkspots scattered about. Half a dozen cream-colored silk upholstered armchairs ranged about the table showed where his intimate staff had been sitting in war council, which would be resumed the moment I had gone.

We began by talking about the weather, which here in Volhynia is a factor of the utmost importance, not only tactical, but strategic. I asked if the continuous downpour of rain, which turned the splendor of the Stokhod into a chain of seas and lakes and rich meadows and plains into almost impassable swamps and marshes, were an advantage or disadvantage to the Russians.

"Neither," he said, remarking that on Volhynia rain fell alike on the just and unjust and intimating that the weather was neutral. "Bad weather is the same for the Russians as for us. It is possible, however, that a continuation of the Russian attack with which we reckon will be slowed up and delayed thereby," he added, significantly.

Mean to Hold Kovel.

The fact that von Linsingen himself made it clear to me that he was prepared for a resumption of the Russian offensive aimed at Brest-Litovsk, with the vital railroad junction of Kovel as the immediate goal, was important confirmation of his staff officers, who had told me they only hoped Brusiloff would try again to force the Stokhod and attack Kovel. "We have it firmly in our hands and the Russians won't get it away from us."

The veteran Carpathian fighter is just as objective in his judgments as, and rather more moderate in expressing his opinions than, American correspondents. He questioned me closely as to all I had seen and done during my visit to his armies; but when I remarked that what I had seen of flooded Volhynia looked like bad going for even the ultra model of the Russian steam roller, and that my neutral impression of the front which he had thrown wide open to me was that his Stokhod line was impregnable, von Linsingen, while thanking me for my candor and avoiding exaggerating or underestimating, replied with a significant look at his map:

"Selbstverständlich, it goes without saying, that if the Russians mass on everything they've got on a narrow front and employ it as the English have done in the west, where they were just recently reported to have hurled seventeen divisions into a narrow space, in that case the Russians may succeed in temporarily pressing in our front at some point or another until we can draw our reserves together and parry their blows. But in a breaking through of our front in the old sense," he added with a good-humored smile that spoke volumes.

I had the impression that von Linsingen was fully prepared for long, hard and perhaps critical fighting in Volhynia, but that he was not worried and did not feel that German arms were seriously threatened by the Russian offensive, which he expected to continue. With a sly touch of humor he intimated that according to the Russian papers," Baranovitchi, Kovel, and Lemberg were still the objectives of the Russians.

Railroads Favor Germans.

The General spoke of other principal factors of military importance peculiar to the Volhynia campaign in addition to the weather conditions, namely the network of strategic railways at his back and the curious fact that in all Volhynia there is only one passably good road, a great military chaussée that runs over Kovel and Lutsk, and which with a nearby railroad necessarily forms one of the principal avenues for any Russian advance or retreat. The battle for Kovel is therefore a battle for possession of this one road and the adjoining railway.

"Something brand new and in general unaccustomed for 'Kultur' human beings is the fact that in such a region with a front of an approximate extent of 250 miles there is only one highway," he said. "As a result our entire 'nachschub' (bringing up of reserves, ammunition, provisions, and supplies) is rendered difficult and is principally dependent on the railways. But for this lack of highways you could have covered our entire front in a short time."

ITALIANS CAPTURE ALL OF MONTE CIMONE

Also Make Marked Progress in Other Attacks on Austrian Positions.

ROME, July 25, (via London.)—Italian troops have captured Monte Cimone from the Austrians, says the official Italian statement issued today. It follows:

In the Lagarina Valley the enemy's artillery activity increased.

On the Posina-Astico line at daybreak of the 24th, after a fierce attack by night, we captured Monte Cimone.

On the Asiago Plateau, during the night of July 23, the enemy made violent attacks on the trenches which we had gained near Sasera and Zebio. The Fortieth Battalion of the Fourteenth Bersaglieri Regiment not only drove them out each time with heavy loss, but as the result of a brilliant bayonet attack gained possession of another long intrenchment. We took some prisoners and one machine gun.

Further north our Alpine troops renewed their efforts against the steep rock barrier rising to more than 2,000 yards between the peaks of Monte Chiesa and Monte Campigoletto. Under heavy fire from the enemy's machine guns they crossed three lines of wire and succeeded in establishing themselves just below the crest.

In the Fassa region, notwithstanding bad weather, we extended our occupation to the Ceramanta Valley.

On the rest of the front there was artillery activity and bombing, particularly in the Upper Fella Valley, on the heights northwest of Gorizia, and in the Saint Michele del Carso region.

Early in the morning of July 24 hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Saint Giorgio di Nogaro and other places on the lower Isonzo. With the exception of the burning of one farmhouse no damage was done.

BERLIN, July 25, (via Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office report, under date of July 23, makes the following reference to the operations on the Italian front:

All attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

Our naval air squadrons bombarded military establishments at San Giorgio, Dinogara, Gorgo, and Monfalcone, causing fires to break out. Our aeroplanes returned undamaged.

TURKS RETIRING FROM ERZINGAN

Abandoning Guns, Rifles and Munitions in Flight Before Russian Advance.

FALLING BACK IN SIVAS

Vanguards of Czar's Victorious Armies Within Ten Miles of the Great Central Armenian Base.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Russian operations against the Turks, which lately have been overshadowed by the more sensational events on General Brusiloff's front, are now reclaiming general attention.

As a result of a series of consecutive gains achieved by a skilfully organized offensive, which ever since the fall of Erzerum has been slowly but irresistibly sweeping toward the objectives in Asia Minor, the Caucasian armies now command the heights which definitely threaten the important Turkish base of Erzingan and make the fall of this city in the near future extremely probable. The Russians, after having stolidly withstood most energetic counteroffensives without weakening are now pressing forward in three directions—from Gumushkhaneh, forty-five miles north of Erzingan, from Baiburt, fifty miles northeast of Erzingan, and from Mamakhatun, forty-five miles east of Erzingan, all of which points have recently been occupied by the Russians and form an arc from which to focus attacks upon Erzingan.

The new points mentioned as having been occupied by the Russians possessed every natural advantage for defense, and the Turks made the most persistent efforts to hold them. Their loss gives the Russians command of the chief approaches to Erzingan.

It is reliably reported here that the evacuation of Erzingan has already begun, and that the present defense of the city is being conducted only with the purpose of giving the Turks time to withdraw to a new base at Sivas, 130 miles to the west. There being no railway system between Erzingan and Sivas the Turks apparently are attempting an overland retreat, their flight at Erzerum and Trebizond, where they gave themselves insufficient time for an orderly withdrawal and allowed their forces to be divided and surrounded by the advancing Russians.

The bulletin issued by the War Office today says:

The Turkish armies are retreating in disorder before the irresistible pressure of our troops. Some of our gallant detachments are already fifteen versts (about ten miles) from the town of Erzingan in Central Armenia, in which, according to reports of our aviators, the Turks are hurriedly piling together all kinds of provisions.

A later bulletin issued this evening says:

Our offensive toward Erzingan continues. The Turks, closely followed by our troops, are fleeing, abandoning along the road cannons, rifles, and munitions.

Turks Going to Galician Front?

LONDON, July 25.—Grand Duke Nicholas's troops are gradually closing in on Erzingan, the most important base and military position of the Turks in Asia Minor, while General Sakharoff continues his successful advance.

According to a Berlin dispatch, by way of Amsterdam, Turkish troops are said to be sent to the Austro-German against the Russians on the Galician front.

FORESTALLED TEUTON ATTACK

How Sakharoff Upset Foe's Plans and Won Big Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST FRONT, July 24, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—In spite of rain and heavy roads on the front between Lutsk and the Brody region, the series of operations that was started on July 16 was resumed July 21 with even more spectacular successes, resulting in advances everywhere and the capture approximately of 15,000 Austrian prisoners and seven guns. This move, undertaken as the second phase of General Sakharoff's operations, included the capture of the villages of Werben, Solenvo, and Pilashevo, while advanced units reached as far as Berestechk.

It now appears that the operations southwest of Lutsk not only resulted in our advance and in heavy capture of prisoners and booty, but simultaneously wrecked the program of the Germans and Austrians, who had been preparing for weeks past for a heavy attack in the region of Michailovka, north of the confluence of the Lipa and Styr and Ostroff further south, on which line were concentrated several German divisions and Several Austrian infantry and cavalry divisions, with a vast number of guns and supplies.

Sakharoff's movement anticipated the German attacks by one day, and by his capture of guns and prisoners and his success in forcing back the line from seven to eight miles on an average, he threw the enemy's carefully planned attack into complete chaos.

Three ammunition depots were captured and the inventory of only one which has been completed indicates the capture of 35,000 shells of all calibres, while it is believed the full count will reach a hundred thousand. The retreating enemy managed to reach with their heavy guns another munition base before the Russians were able to come up.

This army has within eight days taken approximately 50,000 prisoners and nearly forty guns. It is a matter of speculation how much longer the Austrian authorities will elect to send their remaining reserves to Siberia via the Russian front and how much longer they will continue to equip troops who turn their equipment over to the Russians and themselves march willingly to our rear. The last Austrian prisoners taken are of an extremely low physical standard, and their first request on capture is for food.

RUSSIANS IN VOLHYNIA TAKE 1,000 MEN, 4 GUNS

Russians Deny Check to Army Marching on Northeast Galicia Border.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The official communication from general headquarters issued this evening reads:

On the front of the River Slonevtsea, an affluent of the Styr, (in Volhynia,) the passage of our troops continues without interruption under the fire of the enemy. During today's offensive we took 1,000 prisoners and also four cannon and five machine guns, which we turned against the enemy.

An earlier official bulletin contained the following information:

Our flotilla on Lake Miadziol, east of Lake Narocz, fired during the night on nearly all the positions of the enemy situated on the banks.

In the district of Skrolov, northeast of Baranovichi, attempts made by detachments of the enemy to advance were repulsed by our fire.

Two German aeroplanes flew over our positions in the district north of Lutsk and threw some bombs without causing any damage. We repulsed an attack of the enemy in the direction of Lutsk in the district of Seminki.

In the street fighting during our advance in the village of Galitchanie, mentioned in the morning communication of July 24, we captured two more guns and took 77 Austro-German prisoners.

During the night of July 24 gallant regiments under General Sakharoff broke through the wire entanglements of the enemy at the River Slonevke. In the region of Leshny a furious battle is proceeding.

In the evening of July 24 west of Burkanow one of our aeroplanes was hit by the enemy's artillery fire. It burst into flames and fell inside the enemy's front lines. It is supposed the gallant aviators, Staff Captain Berlize and Lieutenant Ritchoff, perished as heroes.

In the region of Briaza, Fundul, Moldawa and west of Kimpolung (Carpathian Mountains) three enemy regiments made an attack upon our cavalry. One of our gunners, Letchkin, who resisted the attack, continued to work his gun in spite of the fact that his hand was torn away by a grenade until the gun was removed from the line. The enemy was repulsed.

On the 23d of July forty-nine brave Cossacks made an attack on the enemy in the region of Gurafontina, fifty versts (about thirty miles) northwest of Kimpolung. They took seven officers and fifty-seven men prisoners.

RUSSIANS POUND RIGA LINE.

Bombarding Heavily in Preparation for Another Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch from The London Daily Chronicle.)—Many of Russia's war operations are being noted almost with the curtness of algebraical signs in the brief phrases of the official bulletins, but their significance is illustrated by news now to hand of the success gained last week by the Russians near Riga.

Before the main attack, which began July 16, the Russian land batteries and the guns of the ships lying in the gulf opened a tremendous fire on the German positions extending southeast from the gulf near Lake Kanger. This fire was so terrible that the Germans, after holding out for an hour, fled in panic, and a Russian occupied their entire line to a distance of ten miles southward from the sea, together with the neighboring Tirul and Kemmern swamps, which afford excellent protection against German counterattacks.

The main attack being thus carried out on the right flank, an assault was delivered further to the east, and here, after a heavy bombardment, the Russian infantry advanced with an impetus which carried them in places as far as the German third line.

To reap the best results of this onset further artillery preparation is necessary, and that explains why for some days past the official bulletins have noted heavy artillery fire on the Riga positions and along the Dvina.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There is, among the many points of similarity between the Allies' offensive on the west and the battle of Verdun, one point that is essentially different. The battle of Verdun can be definitely marked in phases, each phase, so called, representing a period of exhaustion in shell, necessitating a shift in the attack from one side of the river to the other. These periods came with great regularity, and, although the attack was practically continuous, it was not so on any given section of the line.

The French attack south of the Somme has the same characteristics, but the British attack is entirely different. After the first attack was launched there was a period of quiet on the British front which lasted for several days. Since that time the attack has been continuous. Night and day shell has been rained into the German lines. It would be interesting to know just what the British supply system is that it can furnish shell for such an unceasing operation. It is certainly something we have not seen before in this war. Whatever means the British are employing to maintain this continuous flow, it is the most perfect thing in the way of a transport service yet developed. To have the shell is one thing, to have it where and when it is wanted is another. The fact that the British are able to keep up their shell supply to the front is the most promising thing in connection with their part in the offense. They have never done it before. At critical moments in every battle they have fought, either men or guns have failed when success was almost in their grasp.

The fighting of the last several days has crystallized in a battle for the possession of the small village of Pozières. At no point on this front have the Germans offered the resistance that the British are experiencing here. The Germans have reinforced their lines here to meet the British attack, drawing men from other sections of the front, even from Verdun, where a marked decrease of activity is noticed. It is literally a question of going forward foot by foot. In Pozières it has meant going from house to house, clearing out machine gun positions, and working up the main street, which is the main road from Albert to Bapaume.

The German resistance is not due to the fact that Pozières itself is a point of any importance. It was an important road crossing, but it lost this character the moment the British guns were able to reach the Bazentin-Thiepval road, which passes through it. But the Germans dread the advance of the British along the Albert-Bapaume highway, as they know that each yard gained renders their position in the entire salient less secure. They know, too, that when Pozières passes out of their control the British will have little difficulty finding their way at least to the outskirts of Courcelette and Martinpuich. This will place the German lines in front of Thiepval, where the British have been unable to make any headway, under fire from the rear in addition to being, as they now are, under fire from the front and flank. When this point is reached there will be a giving way of a considerable section of the German positions.

Pozières is, moreover, in the third German line. It is not probable that this is the last line which the Germans constructed during the period of stagnation that followed the battle of the Marne. It is probable, though, that the Germans are approaching a point that is lacking in those extensive field fortifications of steel and concrete which they constructed with such care and diligence during this period. Having felt the full force of the blows that the British are now prepared to deliver, they are not anxious to feel their effect when such defenses are lacking.

One important point in this sector which I have not referred to, because the approach to it seemed a long time off, is the little village of Achiet-le-Grand. Its importance can best be understood by reference to the railroad which passes through it. The railroad coming south from Arras runs due south to Achiet-le-Grand, where it divides, one branch running southwest along the valley of the Ancre and the other running eastward through Bapaume, and then on to Cambrai. This road is of the greatest use to the Germans in their present position, as it is by means of it that the Germans are feeding men and supplies into their salient. It is not necessary for the British to take this town.

All that is necessary is that it be under the fire of their guns. The British have by this time guns just as big as those of the Germans, and with a range just as great. It is only a matter of six miles from the British lines to Achiet-le-Grand, and once a suitable position is secured, these guns can reach the village with great effectiveness.

Built into the northeast of the village of Pozières is Hill 160, which is the highest point anywhere in that region. From Hill 160 the ground slopes down to the Brook of Warlencourt, after which it rises slightly to Achiet. It is this position rather than the town that the British are after.

The reports from the Pozières battle are not particularly clear as to just which way the British are driving. Yesterday's reports, however, mention fighting to the north of the village, and state that a German counterattack was made from the northeast. The indications are, therefore, that the British have in a measure gone around the village rather than through it, and that at present it is almost surrounded. A little to the west of the northern side of the town is a cemetery and a windmill. The latter the Germans have turned into a regular fortress, filled with machine-gun positions, which are causing the British a great deal of trouble. Neither the cemetery nor the windmill has been taken, although all the rest of the town seems to be occupied. It is the same general plan that has marked all of the British progress. They strike directly at their objective, find a stone wall of German defense, and then the attack swings around and comes in from some other quarter. Thus the point they are after gradually becomes surrounded and has to yield. This seems to be the situation at Pozières.

In the Caucasus the Russians are still continuing their sensational advance. For the last few days they have reported advances which average five miles a day. This advance is probably being made largely with bodies of cavalry, while the infantry and artillery are moving ahead more slowly. The mere fact, however, that the Russian cavalry is able to move ahead at any such rate shows that the Turkish Army is in full retreat and that they are no longer offering any resistance. Their defense may stiffen up somewhat at Erzingan, which is now only ten miles from the head of the Russian columns but if so, it will probably be only for sufficient time for the Turks to dismantle their positions and take their war material to the rear.

This is the last fortified town, in fact, the last important position of any kind between the Russians and Sivas, about 130 miles still further to the west. When the Russian campaign in the East is over it is extremely probable that Turkey will be a force that need no longer be reckoned with in an estimate of the general situation.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SOMME FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

the French War Office this evening says:

Apart from a violent bombardment of La Laufée, (northeast of Verdun,) there has been no important event on the whole of the front.

The German official statement reporting the operations on the western front says:

North of the River Somme, after the unsuccessful British attacks of July 22, the British and French forces yesterday made a resolute and combined attack on Pozières-Maurepas front. It again broke down either through our fire or in some places after sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

East of Pozières, at Foureaux Wood, near Longueval and near Guillemont, the Brandenburger Grenadiers and the gallant 104th Saxon Regiment again distinguished themselves.

Simultaneously the French threw strong forces forward in a storming attack south of the Somme in the Estrées-Soyecourt sector, which, however, only temporarily gained ground south of Estrées. Otherwise the attack was dispersed with the severe and sanguinary loss to the enemy.

In Lake Meuse region there were intense artillery duels from time to time. On the left bank of the river unimportant hand grenade engagements developed. On the right bank of the river the enemy several times repeated his attempts to recapture positions on the Froide Terre ridge, he being repulsed by our curtain of fire.

North of Balschwiller, in Alsace, our patrols brought back thirty prisoners from a French position.

Lieutenant Baldumus shot down a French biplane south of Binarville, thereby putting his fourth enemy aeroplane out of action.

The Belgian communication says:

There have been reciprocal artillery actions at various points. A violent bombardment took place in the region of Boesinghe.

BRITAIN PUTS LIMIT ON NEW WAR CONTRACTS

Retains Right to Cancel Any of Them After September—Increases Munition Output.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—In new contracts made by the British Government Departments for material concerned with the war there appears a clause providing that such contracts may be canceled at any date after September next.

LONDON, July 25.—During a debate on the questions of the war in the House of Commons tonight, Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions, in replying to a question, said that the Department of Munitions was endeavoring to reduce the contracts for munitions in the United States by increasing the output here. In one particular class of explosives, he said, the department had undertaken the construction and equipment of factories to provide these explosives on an unheard-of scale.

OFFENSIVE VIEWED FROM GERMAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

the railroad head. No despondency was evident among them. Another regiment visited had just returned from another section of the southern front. Its experience had been much the same as that of the first regiment, and the soldiers exhibited an identical feeling of absolute confidence that they had the upper hand over their enemy.

One man when questioned said that he had not seen the great French charge. He had been buried in a trench during the preliminary bombardment and was dug out after two hours and sent to the rear. His nerves, apparently, were not at all shaken by his experience. He, like all the others, took his return to the trenches as a matter of course.

The correspondent also visited a group of several hundred French prisoners captured during the fighting at Estrées. It must be said that they, too, made an excellent impression. They showed no trace of despondency or demoralization. They were mostly Bretons and Colonial infantry.

The troops had been ordered in by General Foch in a vigorous endeavor to open the German position and give the British and French the necessary elbow room for further efforts. Lateral expansion is the object also of the British strategy, and the British efforts to this end have been far greater than those of the French.

General Haig has employed two soldiers to every one by General Joffre, and his losses have been proportionately even greater, it is said. The immensity of the British effort may be judged from information supplied The Associated Press correspondent by the Commander in Chief's Intelligence officer that thus far in the July offensive over half of the available divisions of the British Army, counting even those of the Orient, but excluding the divisions in England not yet ready for service at the front, have been used on this comparatively narrow front.

"We have them stopped now," was the confident verdict of this officer, agreeing with that of the Commander in Chief's staff chief.

FIERCENESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Clubs, Knives, Revolvers, and Grenades the Weapons Used.

PARIS, July 25.—The fighting in the fortified village of Pozières between the British and the Germans is described as follows by an officer who was wounded in the struggle:

"Early Sunday morning at the moment the signal for the attack was given, after a frightfully intense bombardment, the English infantry rushed forward to the entrance of the village, carried it brilliantly, and occupied the first houses. At 11:30 o'clock the Germans counterattacked. Their onset was extraordinary, doubtless because their courage had been stimulated by either, as one could tell from the odor.

"Here the rifle played no part—the knife, bayonet, revolver, and grenade were the only weapons used. The Germans employed a sort of long-handled mace studded with nails such as an Apache might use, not a soldier. I saw a German officer using one of them on a wounded comrade, but as he was in the act of striking a revolver shot laid him down beside his intended victim.

U-BOAT TIED AT PIER, CAPTAIN WAITS NEWS

Koenig Admits He's Helpless to Leave at Present, Due to "Circumstances."

MAKES 4 MORE TRIAL DIPS

Craft May Be Towed with Barges to Hampton Roads, Where British Cruiser Ventured.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The German subsea trader Deutschland was still moored at her pier late tonight, after another day of ungratified expectancy on the part of her agents, her Captain, and her crew. They ill-disguised their anxiety over the non-arrival at any port of the Deutschland's sister ship, the Bremen, and, while Captain Paul Koenig at least retained his outward air of confidence, it was plainer than ever that as the days pass, with no word of the Bremen's fate, the suspense of all concerned in the Deutschland's fortunes is reaching the breaking point.

Captain Koenig broke his silence to admit that at present he is helpless in the face of circumstances over which he frankly says he has no control. He reiterated his confidence in his ability to dash out into the ocean past a cordon of hostile warships, but would not specify what those circumstances are that hold him back, when his craft has passed every sailing test and her hold is crammed with valuable freight. It was apparent, though, that it is the absence of the Bremen alone that has tied the skipper's hands and held the Deutschland hard and fast at her moorings. Taking the delay philosophically Captain Koenig said:

"Circumstances and conditions over which we have no control are keeping us in Baltimore. There is no cause for alarm from any source. At the proper time we will get away; there is a time for everything."

Koenig is a good diplomat and a better bluffer. His face wears the expression of a poker expert. No one can tell the hand he holds by his looks.

Sitting in the office of Captain Hinsch at the Andre Street pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company, where the submarine is moored and loaded with a precious cargo, the commander chatted pleasantly in that democratic manner that has made him many new friends since he brought the Deutschland to Baltimore two weeks ago Monday. He laughed heartily when asked if, as the time draws near for his departure on his perilous trip back to Bremen, he felt uneasy.

"What is there to fear? The ocean is big and deep," he said.

When the Deutschland arrived Captain Koenig said the Bremen would follow shortly. Now he dodges the question.

In spite of the fact that the Deutschland has begun to move about behind her screen of barges like a great sea animal impatient of enforced idleness and eager to be out in the broad Atlantic again, it is now believed she will be here for several days more.

Bernstorff Expected Again.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is expected to pay a second visit to Baltimore, Wednesday evening, to be entertained at dinner at the home of Carl A. Lüderitz, the German Consul, and to meet Captain Koenig and his officers again. Count von Bernstorff is certain to have something of importance to say to the commander of the Deutschland before the submarine turns her sharp bow out of Baltimore harbor and toward the adventures which lie between her and her home port Bremen, behind the defenses of Heligoland.

The motions through which the Deutschland is going behind her screen of barges are those which a sea creature might be expected to put herself through before starting out where only her own strength, courage, and agility could save her. She is testing, as well as she can at her dock, her powers to submerge, the smoothness of her engines, and her machinery for supporting the life of her men hundreds of feet under water, with old ocean quarreling with its green billows above her.

There are some things she can't do at her dock. And it isn't believed that Captain Koenig will make much mystery about these circumstances are not. It is believed he will, when he gets ready, sail right out of the Patapsco in the broad light of day.

But it is unsafe to do more than guess what Koenig will do. He is really the only man in Baltimore who knows just what the Deutschland can do, and she may fade away from her pier some night and allow the screening barges to drift away and disclose only a vacant stretch of water. There's a hint of magic in the Koenig smile.

Barge Tow May Be Screen.

An employe of the company became communicative to THE TIMES correspondent and thus outlined one plan of departure:

"With a two-barge tow as a screen the Deutschland will go out between the Capes and head to sea; then, at the approach of a hostile warship she will submerge when outside the three-mile limit and steal away under water on her voyage to Bremen. The Thomas F. Timmins, tug of the company, which will do the towing, will fly the American flag.

"Do you suppose the Allied ships will fire at the Deutschland when it is alongside two American barges?" asked the man who gave the information. "Hardly. Further, at the coming of a ship, even a peaceful-looking merchant vessel, Captain Koenig will be ready to duck under, at the same time casting off the lines which tie him to the barges. Well screened, his sinking from sight would probably not be noticed from the approaching ship. While palaver was made between the hostile or inquisitive vessel, the submarine would be fast diving toward the bottom and setting a course up or down the coast outside the three-mile limit."

The American tug and tow could, of course, be halted by a shot across the bows of the tug when outside the three-mile limit, for the ostensible purpose of search for contraband cargo, but the halting of a double tow at sea is a difficult proposition and would furnish enough diversion to enable the submarine to get under outside the three-mile limit and in water deep enough to make her submersion safe.

Must Float to Three-Mile Limit.

The Deutschland will not dare travel undersea inside this limit. Any pilot of Maryland water is willing to confirm this.

"It's impossible," said one of them. "Koenig needs at least eight fathoms before he dares to submerge. And he will not find this depth to any extent along the coast till he gets well outside. His only chance is to submerge after he gets three miles off shore and then he will not do that unless he is some distance from any ship which may either attack him or give notice to the Allies' patrol."

"What do you think of the plan for the barges to keep alongside?"

"Pretty slick. It not only hides the submarines, but it acts as a perfect protection against a shot which would send her to the bottom. For no British Captain, unless he's an idiot, would fire at a couple of American barges, even if he is sure there's a submarine between them."

"But the barges cannot hide all of the submarine."

"What's the difference?" laughed the pilot. "There will be enough shelter to hide the craft from any vessel at a considerable distance. This gives the submarine plenty of time to submerge."

Whether the barges which at present are surrounding the Deutschland at its pier will be used as sea-going blinds could not be learned. It is probable they will not. The wiser plan, it is thought, is to have the submarine go down the bay as it came up. Then at Norfolk and just before the dash, the barges would be towed alongside, made fast and the trio, astern of the Timmins, put out to sea.

Four times today, during terrific rainstorms, the craft submerged and rose while stevedores and members of the crew under supervision of George Prusse balanced the weight in the hull. At each submersion the keel of the boat rested on the mud bottom of the Patapsco River. The plan had been to stop the vessel off Solomons Island, where the waters of the Chesapeake are deep, and there submerge and trim the cargo. However, this later was deemed inadvisable, and the work is being done in the slip. The vessel at each submersion, is immersed to the base of her conning tower.

To prevent the curious persons and the ever-watchful newspaper men from witnessing the tests additional precautions were taken. Double screens of burlap were stretched between the barricade of barges that surrounded the boat, and these were made so secure that the high winds that swept the river and whipped the waters into whitecaps did not affect them as in the past.

Only the whirr of the powerful Diesel engines, carried across the river by the wind, and the heavy blue smoke of the oil exhaust, told those watching from nearby points that the Deutschland was yet in her slip. The whirr of the engines could be heard through the boat's open conning tower.

CHESAPEAKE ENTERED BY A BRITISH CRUISER

Warcraft Surprises Norfolk by Running Past Capes in Hunt for Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, July 25.—This port awoke today to learn that a British cruiser of the "county class," presumed to be either the Essex or the Berwick, had paid during the early morning hours an unnanounced visit to United States territorial waters, advancing inside the Virginia capes to a point only a few miles from Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe.

The United States battleship Louisiana, in command of Captain Phelps, encountered the Britisher, spoke her, and passed on, as did the cruiser Neptune.

Official report of the journey far inside the three-mile limit of the alien fighting ship was at once made by the Louisiana's officers to the Navy Department at Washington. It is understood here that the report was carefully guarded all day in Washington, and was not allowed to become public.

The first intimation obtained at Fort Monroe, the Government's extensive coast defense station, of the near approach of the cruiser came tonight, when THE TIMES correspondent made inquiries there as to wnether the War Department had been apprised of the occurence.

After saying that no previous advice had reached the fort, an officer said such a visit by a foreign warship was entirely unprecedented as far as his memory went.

Coming so soon after the arrival of the submersible Deutschland and the expected appearance of the submarine Bremen, the visit of the British cruiser, though innocent enough in itself, has spread a feeling of uneasiness about Norfolk and the other seaports hereabouts.

Legal Point Is Raised.

Beyond the fact that the cruiser was a part of the allied patrol which has been vigilantly maintained off the Capes to watch for the outgoing of the Deutschland or the arrival of her sister ship the Bremen, nothing was learned as to the identity of the cruiser.

Her purpose in coming far inside the three-mile limit has hardly been guessed at here, unless she was concerned as to the identity of the Louisiana, which she followed almost into Hampton Roads. Even had she suspected the latter of fighting ship of one of Great Britain's enemies, no reason can be assigned for her purpose in following the Louisiana inside territorial waters.

The fact that an elaborate information service for the benefit of the allied patrol has been maintained by British merchantmen passing in and out of the Capes lends even greater mystery to the venturesome behavior of the cruiser. It is considered here most unlikely that she could have come inside for information that she could just as readily have had brought outside to her.

An interesting fact about the visit of the British vessel was that she showed herself sufficiently familiar with the local harbor to move about its waters without taking on either a Virginia or a Maryland pilot. This is declared by local port authorities to have been a direct violation of United States marine law, which decrees that every foreign vessel entering this port shall take on a licensed pilot to guide her up the channel.

Beyond this infringement of marine regulations, it is the opinion of those friendly to the cause of the Deutschland that the coming of the cruiser represented a breach of international courtesy and a seemingly useless commission of an unprecedented act, rather than any actual violation of international law.

The custom, naval officers here explain, is for a warship of a foreign power intending to visit the United States to send information of its coming as far in advance as circumstances permit. It is also expected to offer specific explanation of its purpose in paying the visit, to approach if possible in daylight and to comply as scrupulously as may be with all local port regulations as well as the national law requiring the taking on of a licensed pilot.

When the Louisiana first observed her she was steaming about 500 yards from the latter and was, at the moment, at a point about midway between Thimble Shoal and Fortress Monroe. The visitor did not leave at once after her presence was discovered. The Louisiana, however, left her and proceeded to her berth in the navy yard, so that no accurate statement as to the length of time the British ship remained could be obtained.

Officers on the Louisiana said the cruiser was plainly of the English "county class," about 440 feet long at the water line and 65 feet beam, with two masts and three funnels, carrying twenty-six guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

Germans Quit Private Yacht.

German members of the crew of the private steam yacht California had a bad scare when they passed near one of the British cruisers patrolling off the capes this morning. The California was on the way to Norfolk to take aboard its owner, Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stoker, daughter of the late E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin of California.

The yacht passed within a half mile of a British cruiser, which halted her long enough to obtain information as to her identity and destination. Two firemen aboard the California, one of whom shipped at San Diego and the other at Charleston, huddled, badly scared, in the boiler room of the ship.

When the vessel reached Norfolk they quit her, in company with a Swedish fireman, asserting they left because of a dispute over wages. A local customs boarding officer who investigated their complaint expressed the opinion that the two Germans had deserted through fear that when the yacht passed outside the capes again on her way to New York the British cruiser might take them off.

ACTED WITHIN HER RIGHTS.

Cruiser Violated No Law of Nations, Washington Thinks.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Officials here were inclined to believe tonight that the British cruiser which made an incursion into Hampton Roads early today had acted wholly within her rights under international law. Although official comment will be withheld pending receipt of the naval report of the incident, it was indicated that the version contained in news dispatches showed no violation of American neutrality or navigation regulations.

A warship of a belligerent nation may enter the territorial waters of a neutral with impunity, it was said, provided she conforms to navigation laws and does not remain more than twenty-four hours.

HAS A PIER IN BOSTON.

Forwarding Co. Official Intimates Bremen May Dock There.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—When Paul Hilken, American manager of the Ocean Navigation Company, was asked today the pointblank question whether the submarine Bremen would put in at Boston he frowned and refused to confirm a dispatch to that effect.

"Will you deny, Mr. Hilken, that the Bremen is making for Boston?"

"I have no comment," said the manager, who recently returned from a trip to Boston.

"Has the Eastern Forwarding Company a pier in Boston?"

"Yes," he replied, after a moment's hesitation.

"Has the company freight on that pier, ready to be sent back by the Bremen if the Bremen goes to that port?"

"Well," said he, with a laugh, "we would hardly have a pier there and not have freight there, would we?"

"Has the company piers in other cities besides Baltimore and Boston?" his questioner persisted.

"Why, yes; it has agents in a number of cities," he returned, then turned away.

APPAM'S GOLD $184,750, PRIZE COURT ESTIMATES

German Tribunal Holds that Vessel is a Fair Prize and Specie Should go to Reichstag.

BERLIN, (via London,) July 25.—The Prize Court has decided that the Elder-Dempster liner Appam, which was captured by the German raider Möwe in the early part of the year and taken by a prize crew into Hampton Roads, is a good prize, and that accordingly the gold on board the steamer, amounting to 739,000 marks, (about $184,750,) shall be turned over to the Reichstag.

There have been various estimates of the amount of gold on board the Appam when she was captured, but no official statement concerning it has been made. The estimates ranged from less than $200,000 to as high as $2,500,000. The Appam is still in Newport News.

KAISER IN A SPEECH ASSAILS ENGLAND

Offensive Aiming at German Soil, He Tells Soldiers on the Somme Front.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch from Berne by way of Pontarlier, France, given out today by the Wireless Press, says: "Another speech by Emperor William during his recent visit to the Somme front is being discussed in Berlin. The Emperor said:

"'Comrades: It is your especial privilege to fight against the English, which means that you are fighting against a nation that has sworn to destroy Germany. The English have for decades before the war the combination of countries which at a given signal fell upon us, attacked us, the most peaceful and peace-desiring people in the world. The English led us to believe they were our friends when they were actually plotting our destruction.

"'English diplomacy brought about the war, and now an English offensive is intended to carry the operations to German soil, lure our towns and villages to the peril and undoing of our helpless women and children. Your duty is to break the English offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and reduce to despair the reckless enemies of our country so that they will sue for peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany.'

"From conservative circles in Berlin comes the announcement that when the Reichstag reassembles in the Autumn an interpellation will be addressed to the Imperial Chancellor asking why inspiring speeches by the Emperor at the front are withheld from general publication."

HARDEN TELLS PEOPLE PEACE IS FAR OFF

Great Britain Means to Fight Until She or Foes Are Annihilated, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 26.—The Daily Mail says that Maximilian Harden in the latest number of the Zukunft discusses the meaning of the Anglo-French offensive. Speaking particularly of Great Britain's gigantic preparations in men and munitions, Harden declares that Germans "'must reckon with the determination of England to keep on fighting until she or her enemy is annihilated.'"

In the article entitled significantly "At the Tree of Disillusion" Harden warns the Germans to abandon forthwith their childish dreams of an early peace.

"After describing the struggles now raging on all fronts, the like of which mankind has never known, and telling how death is every minute mowing down a German and how "every hour of the day and night $2,500,000 of German treasure is being swallowed up," Harden says:

"Is it the enemy who wants peace? On a recent occasion in the French Senate when such sentiments might well have found expression not one single solitary voice was raised to that end. Premier Briand never sat so firmly in the saddle; Joffre's

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CHILD LABOR BILL'S PASSAGE IS ASSURED

Democrats in Senate Caucus Yield to President in His Fight for Measure.

OPPOSED BY SOUTHERNERS

Majority Leader Kern Acts as Wilson's Spokesman in Urging Favorable Action.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Yielding to an urgent request from the President, Democrats of the Senate in caucus tonight determined to pass the Child Labor bill at this session of Congress.

The decision was reached after a long debate, during which several Southern Senators, whose opposition forced the measure out of the imperative legislative program drawn up several days ago, vigorously objected to its reinstatement. The final determination to include it was reached without a record vote. It will displace the Shipping bill on the Senate calendar, coming up as soon as the army and District of Columbia appropriations have been passed. The shipping measure will follow it in order, and the Revenue bill will come next.

Majority Leader Kern outlined to the caucus the President's earnest request for a vote on the child labor bill before adjournment, and read a flood of telegrams from influential citizens throughout the country, urging its adoption.

Southern Senators replied, insisting that the caucus should stand on its former decision, postponing consideration of the measure until December. They made an appeal to the caucus for a declaration of principle that the Child Labor bill should be taken out of politics, and revealed the fact that negotiations had been made with some of the Republican Senators after the recent Democratic caucus with a view to reaching an agreement for taking up the bill next session as a strictly nonpartisan measure.

These plans, it was asserted in the caucus, were progressing favorably until President Wilson went to the Capitol a week ago and made known to Administration leaders his emphatic desire for immediate action on child labor legislation. Republican Senators who had agreed to let the bills go over the notified the Democrats, it was said, that they could not participate in any agreement for delay.

Discussion of the Immigration bill was coupled with that on child labor, but an effort to include the immigration bills in the program was defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—In a formal statement regarding child labor legislation, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont said today:

"After years of devoted service in the cause of freeing little children from industry the women now see the Administration about to define and regulate the terms under which this work shall become a permanent part of our law. The dominant party seizes this opportunity to clothe itself with glory by speeding a long delayed measure of justice, after women largely have made it an issue.

"The wisdom and justice of Federal control of child labor needs no comment. I heartily approve it. The significant thing is that President Wilson who so recently, through his utterances and writings, proclaimed this a matter to be determined by the States, has now reversed his decision and finds no embarrassment whatever in advocating national action on a measure which he formerly considered unconstitutional.

"Is this a Machiavellian stroke? Does our President at least see the wisdom of catering to those four million women voters out West? Does he think these few drops of soothing syrup administered at this critical hour will keep in slumber the awakening Western woman, so that she will forget the main issue—national woman suffrage? Will this take the place of the women voters' incessant demand for full justice to the women of the nation?

RABBI TO VISIT WAR ZONES.

Dr. Magnes Sails Today to Investigate Jews' Condition.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, the Acting Vice Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee and a member of the Joint Distribution Committee, will sail today on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. He goes abroad as the head of the War Relief Commission sent abroad by the Joint Committee to investigate the condition of the Jews in the war zones and the machinery used for the distribution of the large sums sent from the United States for relief work. As a member of the Joint Committee Dr. Magnes will also represent the American Jewish Relief, the Central Relief, and the People's Relief Committees, the three great Jewish relief organizations here. Dr. Magnes will visit Russia, Germany, and Austria.

He will be followed abroad by four other members of the commission. These have not yet been appointed. The names of the other members and the dates of their sailing will soon be announced.

Dr. Magnes was born in San Francisco, July 5, 1877, and was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1898. He afterward studied in Berlin, and is a Ph. D. of the University of Heidelberg. He married Miss Beatrice Lowenstein of New York in 1908.

UPHOLDS SIR EDGAR SPEYER

English Court of Appeals Decides He Retains Privy Council Seat.

LONDON, July 25.—The Court of Appeals decided today that there is no question of the right of Sir Edgar Speyer to remain on the roll of the Privy Council. This ruling upholds the decision of the lower court in favor of Sir Edgar, who is a partner in the Speyer banking frim of London, New York, and Frankfort-on-Main, and is a British citizen of German birth and parentage.

At the outbreak of the war he was the subject of violent attacks in England on account of his German origin. His enemies openly charged him with disloyalty, but he was warmly defended by Premier Asquith.

In May, 1915, Sir Edgar resigned his membership in the Privy Council and asked for the revocation of his baronetcy. The College of Arms decided that there was no way in which the banker could divest himself of his title. The question of his Privy Councilorship remained in abeyance until November, 1915, when the anti-German League brought action in the courts to force his removal from the council. The present decision is the outcome of that suit.

CASEMENT'S DEATH SET FOR AUGUST 3

His Execution for High Treason Will Take Place in the Pentonville Prison.

REPRIEVE ADVOCATES BUSY

One Intimates That Officials Have Circulated Rumors Harmful to the Defendant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The Daily Mail says the execution of Sir Roger Casement for high treason will take place at Pentonville Prison, Aug. 3, according to information furnished to his legal advisers.

The Manchester Guardian, which was the first English paper to advocate a reprieve for Casement, today prints an appeal signed in Ireland by Cardinal Logue, six Bishops, thirteen M. P.'s, and forty-three representatives of universities and other learned bodies and men artists. The signers of the petition say they have sympathy for Casement, but urge "large and deep considerations of policy which may result from the full carrying out of the punishment exacted by the legal tribunal."

Casement's services in "fever-stricken regions of West Africa and Brazil, where his health was permanently impaired," also were cited in conjunction with a suggestion that his views of Irish affairs may have been colored by his physical condition.

The Guardian also prints a long letter from Henry W. Nevinson, who advances similar arguments and concludes as follows:

"It is common knowledge that insinuations against Casement's private character have been passing from mouth to mouth. These insinuations have no bearing on the charge of which he was convicted nor have they been established or mentioned in court. They are said to be founded on documents discovered by the police among Casement's property.

"How the alleged contents of these documents came to be whispered abroad I cannot say. In certain Continental countries one could imagine the police or even the Government spreading such rumors with the object of poisoning the public mind against a man whom they wished to destroy. I am told this was a common device also of the Inquisition in the old days, but in the case of the English Government and English legal or police authorities such conduct is, of course, unthinkable.

"I can find no explanation. I can only say that any one who may have attempted by any such means to blacken the character and prejudice our feelings toward a man who stands in acute danger of a degrading and hideous death is, in my opinion, guilty of a far meaner and more loathsome crime than the worst which could possibly be unearthed in the career of the criminal himself."

TRIBUNAL TO ADVISE FREEING OF PLOTTERS

Liberation of Majority of 2,000 Sinn Fein Prisoners Expected on Recommendations.

LONDON, July 26.—The committee which has been sitting as a tribunal to hear the appeals of the Sinn Fein prisoners will conclude its inquiry within a few days and present its report to the Home Office, with recommendations as to the manner of dealing with the prisoners.

The proceedings have been private, but, according to the London morning papers, the tribunal will advise the release of a majority of the 2,000 prisoners.

The announcement that Sir Roger Casement will be executed Aug. 3 has caused no surprise, as it was certain that a date for the execution would be set. The question of a reprieve is still in abeyance, as strong influences are being exerted in behalf of the leader of the Irish rebellion.

The Daily News, referring to the tribunal's recommendations, says:

"There is no doubt that the Government will accept this advice, and a great many of these prisoners will then return to their homes as a sign of the clemency of the Imperial Government. This doubtless will have some mollifying influence on the disquieting condition in Ireland. The tribunal has been very careful in the management of the proceedings, and none of the prisoners have been treated as enemies. Many who came before the tribunal in sullen mood have left it in cheery temper and in the belief that they will receive justice."

CASEMENT PLEAS IN SENATE.

Advocates of Intercession Hope for a Favorable Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Those Senators who are seeking to intercede for Sir Roger Casement received encouragement today. They are now hopeful of getting a vote on their appeal for clemency. Two resolutions were before the Senate. One, offered by Mr. Martine, has been regarded as going too far in making a request on the British Government to spare Sir Roger from death. A resolution of Mr. Phelan briefly asks that in the case of the Irish revolutionary leaders clemency be shown, and makes no mention of any individual.

"I should favor either of these resolutions," said Senator O'Gorman. "They both convey the same expression of a hope for clemency in behalf of one whose only offense is love for his native land. I cannot conceive of the sensibilities of any nation being disturbed by a respectable appeal coming from one of the units in the family of nations urging in the name of a common humanity that clemency be extended to a man guilty of no moral turpitude, animated by the purest of purposes, and moved only by a passion to free his people and his race from an oppression under which it has labored for seven centuries.

"If Sir Roger be a criminal, then George Washington and John Hancock adn John Adams were criminals. They were all rebels protesting against wrong and tyranny. The names of those who fail no less than those who succeed in rebellion remain enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. According to the standard that guides men, are they not, both the successful and the unsuccessful rebel, to be judged by the animating purpose of their conduct? Though its votaries fail, the struggle for liberty is eternal."

Senator O'Gorman asked the Senate to remember the many precedents in the annals of Congress for the action now asked. Thomas Jefferson, he said, had appealed to Congress in 1793 to ask of France the release of General Lafayette, then in prison. In 1867 Secretary Seward had interceded in vain to save the life of Maximilian, in Mexico, and President Grant in 1869 sent an appeal to the British Government in behalf of Irish political prisoners.

Senator Stone, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, agreed that if both resolutions were recommitted to the committee he would undertake to obtain a report on them early next week. Whether the action of the committee is affirmative or otherwise, those behind the movement are confident of getting a vote. They said they were gaining support every day. In some quarters it was suggested that President Wilson was not unfriendly to the Phelan resolution. The critical situation just now in the Senate on the Administration's executive program is proving an advantage to the friends of the Casement appeal.

SAYS 5,000 CANADIANS FELL IN TWO DAYS

Bunau-Varilla's Daughter Tells of a Visit to the Firing Line in Northern France.

Mme. Giselle de Rancougne, daughter of Philip Bunau-Varilla, the famous French engineer, has written to an American woman the letter printed below. Mme. de Rancougne had been married only two or three months prior to the war. Her husband was one of the eighteen or twenty men remaining of the famous battalion of Territorials who, during the first few days of the war, were shot to pieces by overwhelming forces while trying to defend Lille. Mme. de Rancougne's brother, a boy of 19 or 20 and a skillful aviator, was shot down in the German lines and is now a prisoner. Together with young Delcassé, son of the former French Minister of War, and one or two others, Mme. de Rancougne's brother has been confined to a cell by way of reprisal for punishment meted out by the French to some German soldier who had burned a house. With two or three girl companions Mme. de Rancougne has been aiding the Belgian forces in Northern France. Mme. de Rancougne's letter is as follows:

Paris, June 8, 1916.

Since my last letter to you, dear Mrs. ——, there has been a relative quiet up north. The armies of the Emperor, as the eyes of the whole world, have been straining toward V—— and our little piece of land seemed almost allowed to slowly awaken under the Spring sunshine and look around in wonder. But only a few days ago there came a big thrust forward upon the part of the enemy and all that was not snapped into death came to life with a jerk.

It was about then that our next time for inspection and distribution had come, and it was almost with a greater zest that (although we are nearly seasoned warriors) we took again the northern road to C——. Rumors having reached us of a slight setback on the Canadians' part who had encountered severe losses during the last attack, we decided to get permission to go to the town of P—— which was in their zone, the big centre of evacuation of the wounded and a few miles from the Germans.

This was granted us after considerable difficulty, for each day the restrictions on permits grow in intensity. But I believe in the French motto: "Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut," even in wartime, and we won out. Owing to some mistake, the stamp which made my permit good for the English zone did not include my chauffeaur Flée. Under such conditons there was only one alternative left me, and I started off loaded with some of your clothing and bandages, for P——, about sixty miles away.

There is something that protects innocents from harm, I believe, and I certainly was protected, and also I enjoyed myself. As I approached the firing line I wish you could have seen the sentinels' faces. It was really funny! They did not even think of stopping me, which was right as my papers were O. K. They were so overcome with my right of being A French officer of high rank that they approached to ask for a lift. As he detected in my khaki-clad figure a person of the weaker sex, he at once forgot all about my apparent military errand and bowed his excuses to me while trying to explain the necessity of reaching the next town inside of a half hour. I could not help but make the best of my superiority, and said that I could only take him as a passenger on examination of his papers, meaning that I suspected him of being a spy. He smiled an indefinable smile, but complied in a precise and amused manner.

When at last I reached the P—— Hospital and had turned over my load of goods, I saw some more astonished faces, all, however, smiling away tired lines. One hundred and forty shells had fallen around them from 4 P. M. the day before until 4 o'clock of that morning. We lunched in a cellar with a few nuns, an English chaplain, and a woman of high courage, who co-operates in nearly all of the relief work in that district. She showed me, after a place on the lawn where some of my co-workers had marvellously escaped death. She and some others were having tea as the shelling began, and after a few whistling missiles had passed over them they decided to go to the cellar. A few minutes after, the very oak under which they had been sitting was felled to the ground and their chairs and table became a mass of wreckage. The lady contentedly added that my friend had been thoughtful enough to carry the china away.

Just before leaving, our hostess took us to the wooden barracks in a neighboring field where the wounded had been transported after the last heavy fighting, as the hospital was exposed. There were some civilians there too, victims of the latest bombardment, a husband and wife who had been strolling on Sunday in the village with their children when a shell burst by them. They now lay with their backs one huge wound. Luckily the children had been spared. There was one little mite of 6 years with such sorrowful, wondering eyes, a broken arm, a gash in the head, and his nose almost gone. Ah! what a war this is!

Five thousand Canadians had been lost in two days, and many were the Red Cross barges and ambulances that dotted the way, and then that night we heard a naval battle * * * and since what not? Then, even when our thoughts go elsewhere, there is always V—— pounding in our hearts, and the thoughts of all the lives that have ceased to be, that we cannot even weep, as tears do not go with the heroes of France.

I would like to tell you more about them; about those soldiers who are saving my country and the reason for living of all other countries, but it needs a little more expert pen than mine, and I shrink from adding any more to this long epistle which you have had to wade through. I beg you to see in it all the deepest expression of my gratitude for your help, all my loving admiration for your sympathy, and all the happiness you give me in giving happiness to others. Very sincerely yours,

GISELLE DE RANCOUGNE.

TREAT PRISONERS BETTER.

Germany Announces Modification of Reprisals Against France.

BERLIN, July 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In view of the continued bad treatment accorded German officers who were prisoners in France," says the Overseas News Agency, "the German Government had ordered in reprisal the establishment of prisoners' camps for French officers under the same conditions as those in France. Since the French Government has now abolished some of its restrictions, the German Government has ordered similar proceedings."

RELIEF MISSION TO TURKEY.

Karl D. Robinson and Party on Way to Aid Women and Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Karl Davis Robinson, accompanied by James Carr Garrison and an interpreter, representing the Committee of Mercy of New York, spent a few days at The Hague, leaving on Wednesday for Constantinople via Berlin.

The object of the mission is the relief of women and children made destitute by the war in Turkey. They extend relief regardless of nationalities, religions, and creeds.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Baby Boy

under one year of age wanted for adoption. Will have baby sister now two years of age. Must be of American descent, light complexioned and brainy. Address Scotchman, B 220 Times Annex.

ENGLAND BARS OUT NEW YORK IRISHMEN

Two Custodians of Relief Fund Forbidden to Land at Liverpool.

S. S. McCLURE DETAINED

Publisher Allowed to Proceed, However, After Twenty-four Hours' Delay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—S. S. McClure, the New York publisher, was allowed by the British authorities today to disembark from the American liner Philadelphia at Liverpool after having been detained for twenty-four hours. The officials refused to allow Thomas Hughes Kelly, who was Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in America, and his associate, Joseph Smith, to land.

Kelly and Smith had funds for Ireland which they had collected in New York for the families of the Irish insurgents. Permission to disembark was refused to both and they will be sent back to America when the Philadelphia sails next week.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learned tonight from an official source that although Kelly and Smith were not allowed to land two others associated with the same work named Murphy and Gill, who were prominent in the New York meetings for relief in Ireland, they were permitted to disembark last week from a steamer from New York. They are now distributing funds for all Irish families.

Murphy and Gill brought a big sum of money which had been contributed in America for the Irish sufferers. The officials, after questioning them, interposed no objection to letting them proceed to Ireland. In the cases of Kelly and Smith, it was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that, as the Irish sympathizers in America already had two able representatives in Ireland, it was not considered necessary to allow more to go there. Kelly and Smith were permitted to send the money they had brought with them ashore, and it has been transmitted to Ireland.

The Liverpool correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES telegraphs that the Philadelphia arrived off Liverpool during Sunday night and put in to the Canada Street dock at 8 o'clock this morning. Immediately the mails and baggage were discharged, while the passengers got ready to disembark. At noon, after the passengers had been examined by the disembarking authorities, those of the first class were allowed to land excepting Mr. McClure. The publisher was questioned by various officials on board ship and was told that for the time being he would not be allowed to disembark as further inquiry must be made. The other passengers left Liverpool on a special afternoon train, leaving Mr. McClure the sole possessor of the entire first cabin of the Philadelphia.

In London no information could be obtained as to the reasons why Mr. McClure had been detained. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed that while permission for Mr. McClure to visit England last Winter when with the Ford peace party in Copenhagen had been refused, no objection to him was known to exist now, and that his detention at Liverpool was probably only a perfunctory matter. The British Government declined to allow any members of the Ford peace party to come to England last Winter. No discrimination, it is said, was aimed at Mr. McClure.

KELLY CARRIED $50,000.

Treasurer of Relief Fund Had British Embassy Vise His Passport.

Thomas Hughes Kelly, as Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, was en route to Dublin, with $50,000, representing the second installment of the $75,000 fund raised in this country for the relief of persons in Ireland who had suffered through the recent revolt. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Mlle. Antoinette de Sallier du Pin of Watertown, N. Y., daughter of the Comte and Comtesse Hermel de Sallier du Pin of Nantes, France, and Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass., a journalist and lecturer.

The first installment of the fund was taken to Ireland by Gill and Murphy. Friends of Kelly said yesterday that he intended to give more than $100,000 out of his own pocket to the relief work.

George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, when informed of the predicament of Kelly and the latter's party, at once communicated with the State Department. He said he was informed that action would be taken immediately.

Mr. Gillespie said he could not understand the action of the British authorities in view of the fact that Kelly and Smith, had in addition to their passports a personal letter from Secretary of State Lansing introducing them to the American Ambassador at London.

"Their passports," asserted Gillespie, "were obtained through my efforts, and I assure you their mission to Ireland was none other than the one stated therein—the relief of the needy. The British Consul General vised the passports before the party called and informed me of their acceptability. If there was any objection, why wasn't it expressed at that time?"

Mr. Kelly, son of a wealthy banker, is 50 years old, member of the Papal Household, and a Trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral of this city. He is a grand-nephew of Archbishop Hughes, the First Archbishop of New York, who was sent to France by President Lincoln as a special Ambassador during the civil war.

Smith was born in Ireland 53 years ago. In 1873 he came to the United States and in 1884 was naturalized. He was at various times editor of The Lowell Times, Boston Traveller, Boston Truth, and other newspapers and periodicals. He served four years in the United States Cavalry.

Mr. Kelly recently was a special investigator for the Massachusetts Railroad Commission. In his application for a passport he gave as his vouchers the names of United States Senator Weeks, the Governor of Massachusetts, former Governor Glynn of New York, and Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts.

Local officers of the Irish Relief Fund declared the organization is strictly nonpolitical, in spite of the fact that many of them openly avowed the cause of Irish independence.

Thomas Addison Emmet is President of the found, W. Bourke Cockran, Vice President, and John D. Moore, Secretary. Cardinals Farley, Gibbons, and O'Connell are the Honorary Presidents and all the Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops in the country are Honorary Vice Presidents.

Murphy and Gill Had $25,000.

James K. McGuire, a member of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, said at his home at New Rochelle last night that a meeting of the committee would be called, probably today, to consider the action of the British authorities.

"Mr. Kelly was considered especially valuable for the work in Ireland," said Mr. McGuire, "because he was extremely well acquainted with conditions there, and at one time had a town house at Dublin. Moreover, he is a banker and a man of the highest intelligence. He and Mr. Smith would have gone earlier than they did but for the fact that their plans were disarranged at the last moment. It was therefore decided to send John A. Murphy, an insurance man of Buffalo, and John Gill of New York to Ireland first and to have Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith follow as soon as certain matters then pending could be adjusted.

"Mr. Murphy and Mr. Gill left a week before Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith, and they carried $25,000 with them for distribution in Ireland. As Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith carried $50,000, it was understood at the time they left that more money would be forwarded later. The last news we received was that the British authorities had decided to interfere came through the newspapers this afternoon.

"Frankly, I do not see the justice of the action of the British authorities in turning Mr. Kelly and Mr. Smith back. Since two members of our association already had been permitted to enter Ireland for the purpose of distributing money, what harm would there have been in permitting two more men to enter Ireland?"

John D. Moore, National Secretary of the Irish Relief Fund, gave out the following statement last night:

"Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and Joseph Smith sailed for Ireland on an errand of mercy and charity alone, and their exclusion by the Government is a characteristic piece of cold-blooded British stupidity. By deporting and imprisoning thousands of Irish patriots the British Government has caused wide-spread distress and suffering, and now it proposes to see that no aid reaches the sufferers in Ireland.

"This action is in direct contrast to that of Germany, which has admitted into Belgium a host of American charity workers, spending millions of American dollars, but the British Government says that no more than two Americans shall enter Ireland to give American money to aid the Irish.

"The fund amounts to more than $150,000, contributed by probably half a million American citizens."

ASQUITH SEES KING ABOUT IRISH CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

party stood by its contract. The Government alone was found without faith and without courage. The consequences are obvious. It will be harder than ever to induce the Irish people to credit either the good faith or the good intentions of British statesmen. The breach of faith will inflame feelings already sufficiently inflamed by the blunders of the coalition."

The Irish Independent says:

"Every honest Irish Nationalist will rejoice at the disappearance of the hateful and nefarious scheme of Lloyd George and the Government to divide and dismember Ireland. But, unfortunately, the manner in which the plan was conceived, together with the trickery and chicanery by which the Government sought to impose it upon the country, will constitute forever an unedifying and dishonorable episode in our history."

CABINET HAS NEW PLAN.

Seeks to Re-Create a System of Government for United Ireland.

LONDON, July 26.—The most hopeful feature of the present Irish situation, says The Times, is "the fact that most of the members of the House of Commons do not accept the existing deadlock as a permanent barrier to the eventual solution of the problem.

"Nobody who heard the speeches of Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson," it continues, "can doubt that an enduring settlement will some day be built on the foundation laid during the last few weeks. The Cabinet, having failed to devise a scheme whereby Nationalist Ireland could govern itself, has now set to work to re-create a system of Government for United Ireland. * * *

"There will not be any resignations from the Cabinet, but the parliamentary position of the Cabinet will be sensibly influenced by the new attitude which the Nationalists threaten to take. The Nationalists will probably align themselves as a permanent opposition, with complete freedom to criticise the Government."

TROUBLE STARTS IN COMMONS.

Irish Nationalists Twice Force an Unusual Division.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 26.—The first symptom of the expected Irish revolt in the House of Commons as a consequence of the deadlock over the Lloyd George negotiations, broke out in the House of Commons last night on the report stage of a series of votes on supply bills. In the ordinary course this would have been a purely formal proceeding.

The House was nearly empty and a handful of Nationalist members twice seized the opportunity to attempt to discuss in a general manner the rule in Ireland. When they were declared out of order by the Speaker, they twice demanded a division, forcing the Government to summon members from the lobbies for a vote.

BRITAIN MODIFIES TRADE BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

British corporation no matter where its stock is held. Applying this principle to the case of the New York corporation, that corporation would not be blacklisted because of its German affiliation, as its incorporation in this country determines its status as an American firm. No definite information in regard to this and other cases of the same kind has been received from the British Government, but the State Department is anxious for a ruling in order to determine the character of further representations to Great Britain concerning the blacklist.

CECIL EXPLAINS BLACKLIST.

Minister Says Great Care Will Be Used in Its Application.

LONDON, July 25.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said today that the American press criticism of the British blacklist was based largely on misapprehension. The act under which the statutory list of American firms was issued, he said, was passed last December and lists referring to most of the neutral countries already had been published. Nor were the provisions of the act, he added, unduly stringent.

The French law, the Minister said, provided that all persons of "enemy nationality, wherever living, were enemies of France and that it was illegal for Frenchmen to trade with them." In the British case only persons who had shown themselves hostile to this country were put on the list.

Neither did Great Britain seek by these lists to interfere with the freedom of action of neutral citizens, Lord Robert said. It sought only to secure that British goods and credit be not used for the support and enrichment of those actively assisting England's enemies.

If any persons were unjustly included in the lists, the Minister said, their names would be removed and great care would be taken in applying the law to existing contracts. He was informed, he said, that Germany had taken similar action.

WILL SEE WILSON TODAY.

Members of Blacklisted Firms Prepare Resolutions of Protest.

The Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, the name agreed upon by representatives of firms and individuals who have been placed on the British trade blacklist as that of their permanent organization, adopted resolutions yesterday calling upon the Government at Washington to take prompt measures to nullify the British Order in Council, so far as it affects firms and persons doing business in this country. These resolutions will be presented to President Wilson today.

The resolutions, which Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the association, hopes to hand to the President personally, demands "an immediate repudiation and permanent withdrawal of the autocratic, inequitable, and unlawful action."

Furthermore, the resolutions urge the President to deny the hospitality of American ports to British trade ships unless the British Government repudiates the Order in Council, so far as it affects the commercial activities of persons and firms in this country.

The resolutions, it was announced by Leopold Zimmermann, the President of the newly formed association, will be presented to every member of the Senate and House of Representatives, as well as to the Governors of all the States.

The meeting at which the resolutions were adopted, and which authorized Mr. Blumenthal to take them to Washington and place them before President Wilson, was held in the offices of Zimmermann & Forshay, the Wall Street bankers, yesterday afternoon.

The preamble to the resolutions says that the measures adopted by Great Britain are intended "to compel American aid in destroying the commerce of her adversaries, regardless of consequences to American trade or rights." It also declares that the facts upon which the blacklisting of American firms was based were gained by "its unlawful seizure, detention, and examination of American mails." Fear is expressed that eventually Great Britain may dominate the important commercial activities of the American people. It is also stated that is is manifest that Great Britain's trade ships cannot be accorded the hospitality of American ports or negotiate commercial affairs with any American citizen or firm on these shores "or elsewhere" so long as other citizens are restricted in their rights of trade. The resolutions then follow:

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the United States Government forthwith to cause the Government of Great Britain to recall the proclamations and edicts referred to, and forthwith to remove the said restrictions upon American citizens, and be it further

Resolved, That, having full faith and confidence in the ability, patriotism, and loyalty to duty of the President of the United States, we cause the matter forthwith to be called officially to his attention with the request that our Government proceed at once to bring about a recall of the said proclamations and edicts and the relief of all American citizens from the effect thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee take such steps as may be deemed advisable to cooperate with the officials and to enlist the cooperation of American citizens generally with them to the end that the dignity and honor of our Government, the rights of our citizens, and the commercial interests of our nation may be protected and preserved.

The officials of the newly organized Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce were elected at yesterday's meeting. Leopold Zimmermann is President, Edward Stegemann, Jr., of Brasch & Rotherstein is Treasurer, while the members of the Executive Committee, which also includes Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Stegemann, are J. A. Kahl, commission merchant of 82 Beaver Street; R. G. Wagner of the Transatlantic Steamship Company, John Simon of John Simon & Brother, Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn of Sonneborn Sons, Inc., dealers in lubricating oils and chemicals, of 262 Pearl Street.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Liggett & Myers Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Annual Clearance Sale

TO-DAY

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor.

This is our regular Stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes

Men's Madras Shirts
In bright or conservative stripes, French cuffs.
1.00 *Heretofore $1.50*

Madras and Crepe Shirts
Of Japanese crepe and woven madras.
1.45 *Heretofore $2.00*

Men's Custom Shirts
Of imported materials.
1.85 *Heretofore $3.00 and $3.50*

Cotton Crepe Pajamas
Of fine quality cotton crepe in a large variety of fancy colorings.
1.50 *Heretofore $2.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of silk crepe, foulards or heavy silks in a large variety of colorings.
.55 *Heretofore $1.00*

Men's Silk Scarfs
Of heavy imported silks in a large variety of stripes, figures and combination colorings.
.85 *Heretofore $1.50 & $2.00*

Men's Pure Silk Sox
Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black, white and colors, spliced heel, sole and toe.
Special .35 3 pair for $1.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Clearance Sale—TO-DAY

Our Standard Stock of Men's Suits

Heretofore $22.00, $25.00, $28.00, and $30.00

16.50

No Charge for Alterations

This is the first time this season that these suits have been offered at this low price.

Two, three or four-button models, in over forty different fabrics, including blue serge; coats quarter, half or full lined. Each suit included in the sale has been part of our regular stock. Nothing has been added for sale purposes. Sizes and models for men and young men, 33 to 46 chest.

The strongest part of most clothing advertisements is the large reductions from high original prices.

The strongest part of this advertisement is the high standard of clothing it represents.

Men's Clothing Shop
Store Floor—8 West 38th St.—*A step from 5th Av.—Separate Shop*

ONCE INSURED

always insured, is the effect of a fee policy. But when you want your insurance brought down to date for a new mortgage, we make a special Reinsurance rate, no matter which company issued your first policy.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
385 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

GEN. PERSHING SAYS:

"SEND CANDY TO YOUR BOY AT THE BORDER"

One Guardsman writes us as follows:

"You would have to put yourself in my place in order to know how I appreciate your candy. Everything we eat must first be examined by the Army Medical Board. When I took my package of "Ridley's" to them they passed it immediately, without even opening the package."

Let us ship for you our special 8-lb. "National Guard Package," containing 1-lb. tin Lemon Drops, 1-lb. tin Assorted Sticks, and 1-lb. tin Chocolates. Each piece of candy wrapped in wax paper and foiled according to Government specifications, absolutely protecting these candies from dust or moisture. We guarantee that they will arrive at the Mexican border as fresh as when they left our factory.

Just send us the letter of his company, number of his regiment, and $2.00, either by Postal Order or cash, plus, preferably, a card of greeting, and we will do the rest.

Ridley's

ESTABLISHED 1806.
345-349 WEST 40TH STREET.
Formerly Cor. Chambers & Hudson Streets.
The Old Chambers Street Candy Manufactory

Barred by your Complexion!

Does a pimply, unattractive skin shut you out from the full enjoyment of the summer's pleasures? Then think of this:

To use Resinol Soap means that each time you cleanse your face you give it a "beauty treatment" with the soothing, healing Resinol medication. If aided, in severe cases, by a little Resinol Ointment, this usually leaves the complexion naturally clear and fresh. It is equally effective in protecting delicate skins from the effects of summer's sun, heat and dust. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and

Resinol Soap

Samples free, Dept. 56-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED
Pharmacist
SALARY $900 TO $1140

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to July 31 at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Requirements: Licenses issued by the State Board of Pharmacy must be submitted at the time of filing applications. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," Published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

GIANTS today with CINCINNATI, 3:40 P.M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

USED CARS.
The Automobile Exchange of The New York Times gives particulars of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

CARRANZA DEFIES FOES IN MEXICO

Will Defeat Villa and Reactionaries as He Has Done Before, He Says.

WANTS BORDER PATROLS

That Would Settle Difficulties—Thinks Scope of Conference with Us Not Yet Clear.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—General Carranza, in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press today, discussed the conference to be held between the delegates representing Mexico and those of the United States for the purpose of reaching an arrangement relative to the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico and patrolling the frontier in such a manner as to prevent further border raids. General Carranza also discussed the economical, political, and military situation in Mexico.

"Late papers from the United States," said General Carranza, "declare that my Government is threatened on the north by an army of 15,000 men led by Villa, who is threatening the city of Torreon. On the south, they say, I am to be attacked by an army led by reactionaries and clericals, with plenty of money and men. All I can say is, let them come, and I will knock them on the head singly or united, as I have done before.

"As a matter of fact, you know perfectly well that Villa is followed by a few ill-fed, miserable bandits and the reputed Army of the South is a myth. But even if these two imaginative armies have existence in fact, I have every confidence that my own soldiers will take care of them, as they did in the time of Huerta, when I started without men and money and drove the Dictator from power.

"What is bothering us at the present time is the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. This is hindering our work of reconstruction and pacification, because it gives encouragement to the lawless elements of our population. It is to obviate this that the coming conference will be held.

"Will this conference be limited to the question of the withdrawal of the American troops?" General Carranza was asked.

"That is a question which I cannot answer definitely at this time," replied the First Chief, "but you can be assured that the withdrawal of the troops and the vigilance of the border are the points of prime interest for the Mexican Government. Whether or not the delegates will take a wider field in their exchange of ideas is a matter which will perhaps be decided later."

When asked as to Mexico's proposal regarding the protection of the border, General Carranza said that an effective patrol on either side of the line by the respective troops of the two countries would solve the question of further incursions and that Mexico was ready to follow the lead of the United States in so stationing men.

Asked about the coming general election, General Carranza said that municipal elections would be held throughout the republic on the first Sunday in September. These will be followed by general elections in October to select Deputies to a congress to be held in the city of Queretaro in December or January. This congress will consider constitutional amendments to meet the aims of the present revolutionary movement.

General Carranza was asked if he would be a candidate for the Presidency at the elections following the Constitutional Convention. He paused before replying, and then said, smilingly: "I cannot answer that question at this time, but legally I have the same right to be a candidate as any other citizen of Mexico."

Questioned regarding the reception of American capital and enterprises during the period of reconstruction, General Carranza answered that they would receive the same welcome as in the days before the revolution with this distinction, that, whereas in the past much foreign capital was given special privileges not allowed to Mexicans, in the present and future all capital will have an equal opportunity under the law.

General Carranza said that he did not wish to consider the question of a foreign loan at this time, but that he could say that the economic situation of Mexico was slowly but steadily improving.

VILLA AGAIN LOCATED.

Trying to Force His Way Over Mountains of Durango.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—It is officially reported that Villa is attempting to cross the pass in the mountains in the northwestern part of Durango and trying to force a passage through the mountains into Southern Chihuahua near Guadelupe Calvo. Carranza troops are in hot pursuit.

General Flores, Governor of the State of Sinaloa, has dispatched a strong force to Durango from Sinaloa and the border, to prevent Villa entering Sinaloa.

It is officially stated that Ignacio Bonillas, Minister of Communications, will be named a member of the commission on border discussion.

Aroused by the depredations committed by the Zapatistas, 10,000 Tlaxcalan Indians have offered their services to Carranza to suppress the bandits who roam that State. These Indians are known as the hardest fighters in the republic since the days of the Spanish invasion. With their help Cortez was able to defeat the Aztecs, and capture Mexico City. In the days of the French invasion the Tlacalan Indians, under the late General Diaz assaulted and captured the fortified city of Puebla.

TO AID GUARDS' FAMILIES.

Show Girls Will Sell Tickets for Sheepshead Bay Benefit.

Several hundred girls from the popular Summer shows of New York will leave the Vanderbilt Hotel, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock this morning and will be driven through the city to sell tickets for the big Sheepshead Bay Speedway athletic and military event which is to be held next Saturday for the benefit of the families of the guardsmen at the front. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York, will blow the whistle which starts them. The ticket selling, the event, and the providing for the guardsmen's wives are all under the auspices of the auxiliary.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was at the headquarters of the auxiliary in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, posed for pictures with the guardsmen's wives and issued a statement calling on the public to come to their assistance.

TO AID MEN ON THE BORDER.

Army and Navy Committee of Y. M. H. A. Needs Funds.

The Army and Navy Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations met yesterday at the office of Adolph Lewisohn, 61 Broadway, and perfected further arrangements for increasing its activities among the men now stationed along the Mexican border. Enough money is now on hand to launch the work, but S. S. Rosenstamm announced that further contributions would be necessary to continue the work after Sept. 1.

The plan of the committee is to send Field Secretaries to the border to establish religious and welfare work. Stations will be opened through which soldiers of every religious belief will be able to obtain information as to their relatives and friends. Opportunity will also be afforded for recreations and amusements of a wholesome sort. There will be reading and writing rooms, and the committee will furnish books, magazines, tobacco, and many of the other little comforts for which Jewish enjoy them. The active co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association is assured, and there will be no duplication of effort. Rabbis have been assigned for the religious work, and there will be provided religious services not only on the Sabbath, but on the high holy days. The real work of the Secretaries, however, will be to organize the efforts that have already been made by local agencies for the betterment of conditions of soldiers in the army.

The cost of carrying on this work at so great a distance is large. It is far beyond the present budget allowance, and so the appeal to the public for funds is necessary. Contributions should be sent to S. S. Rosenstamm, Chairman, 61 Broadway.

CITY FIXES LIMIT ON TALL BUILDINGS

Continued from Page 1.

traffic that the city's chief hotel, club, theatre, and shopping centre may permanently be maintained in the sole location that is suited to it.

In anticipation of the adoption of the resolution, a great number of permits for buildings which could not be erected under the new law have been filed within the last few days. Two of those filed yesterday were for buildings more than thirty stories in height. Extensive modification of the plans for these buildings would have to be made if they had been filed later than 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

One of these was for a thirty-nine-story hotel building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street. Under the new law this building could have been built solidly to the height of about 200 feet, or about seventeen or eighteen stories high. A tower, or superstructure, covering a smaller area, could have been built on top of that, but probably would not have been feasible on account of the narrowness of the building.

Another was for a thirty-two-story building on the site of the Murray Hill Hotel, on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets. This building would also be allowed 200 feet of solid construction under the new law, and the remaining stories would have to be in the form of a tower, growing smaller as it increased in height.

A Prospective Building.

Another permit was for a twenty-seven-story office building on the site at Broadway and Fulton Street, now occupied by The Evening Mail, which has been purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Just how the plans of this building would have to be changed, had the building permit been filed later, would be a matter requiring considerable study, because it would receive the benefit of being one of the exceptions to the general rule for the so-called "two-and-a-half-times" building. This exception is that in a case where a lot in the lower office and financial section is surrounded by tall buildings, a building may be erected on it to the average height of the buildings adjoining it on either side and the building across the street.

These three tall buildings might have been affected in other ways than in regard to height, had the permits been filed under the new law, as it requires provision for areas and lightwells, and its requirements are modified by the character of the surrounding buildings.

These modifications, which can be made on the existing state of things, run more or less through all of the provisions of the law. There is nothing mathematical about the division of the city into districts. With the exception of the two-and-a-half-times district, which is restricted to the present financial and high office building section, the districts are necessarily scattered about, so that the map of Manhattan and the other boroughs showing the commercial, tenement house, and residential districts resemble jigsaw puzzles.

But, while there was objection right up to the time of the passage of the resolution against the inclusion of certain blocks in certain districts, the opposition to the general principles of the building zone resolution had almost entirely died away during the three and a half years of public hearings and discussions. It passed the Board of Estimate by a vote of eighteen to one, the President of the Borough of Richmond being the only dissentient.

Preliminary Work.

Work on the law was begun with the passage of a resolution by the Board of Estimate on Feb. 17, 1913, creating a Heights of Buildings Committee, with George McAneny, then Borough President, as Chairman. This committee appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; Edward C. Blum, Edward W. Brown, William H. Chesebrough, William A. Cokeley, Otto M. Eidlitz, Abram I. Elkus, Burt L. Fenner, J. Monroe Hewlett, Robert W. Higbie, C. Grant La Farge, Nelson P. Lewis, George T. Mortimer, Lawson Purdy, Allan Robinson, August F. Schwarzler, Franklin S. Tomlin, Lawrence Veiller, and Gaylord S. White.

On June 26, 1914, the present Commission on Building Districts was appointed after the previous one had made its report. The resolution passed yesterday was, with a few exceptions, in the form in which it was drafted by the present commission, whose members are Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; Robert H. Whitten, Secretary; Lawson Purdy, Vice Chairman; Edward C. Blum, James E. Clonin, Otto M. Eidlitz, Burt L. Fenner, Edward R. Hardy, Richard W. Lawrence, Alrick H. Man, Alfred E. Marling, George T. Mortimer, J. F. Smith, Walter Stabler, Franklin S. Tomlin, George C. Whipple, and William G. Willcox.

The height of buildings, which was the subject assigned to the first committee, was found to be only a fraction of the general building problem, which had an important bearing on every matter connected with the welfare and prosperity of the city's population. The Health Department offered many witnesses to tell of the danger to the citys' health in the loss of bacteria-killing sunlight because of high building on narrow streets and the spread of epidemics due to overcrowding on small areas. Fire Chief Kenlon and others described the increased danger from fire in districts where there was not room enough for the emerging population to stand. It was pointed out that hundreds might be killed in a panic in these streets if the occupants of the buildings were stampeded by a great explosion or an earthquake shock. The reduction of elevator accidents was another consideration.

Another momentous consideration was that of taking the best possible care of $8,000,000,000, which is invested in New York real estate, by safeguarding valuable areas from the encroachment of industries or enterprises ruinous to real estate. At the same time it was necessary to recognize that the character of many sections of New York had not yet been determined. For this reason the commission created two vast areas, one known as the "restricted" district, and the other as the "undetermined" district.

The unrestricted district, which can be used for any purpose except that of erecting high office buildings, takes in most of the waterfront and adjoining property in Manhattan and other boroughs and sections in Lower Manhattan, and in other boroughs where the development promises to be industrial. The undetermined districts are areas which may be built up as residences or business districts, and will be subject to future regulation when their character is more fully developed.

In the residence sections of Manhattan the erection of buildings suitable for stores or other uses are confined generally to the avenues, except where they have already a definite residential character, and where the cross-streets already contain stores, garages, or similar business places. The blueprints, which show this complex state of things in the city, are thirty-five in number.

The principal contest before the final passage of the resolution appeared to be between William Waldorf Astor and J. P. Morgan. Charles A. Peabody, representing Mr. Astor, objected to the restriction of the west side of Madison Avenue from Thirty-fifth Street to Thirty-eighth Street to residences, and sought to put the west side of Madison Avenue, from Thirty-fifth Street to Thirty-sixth Street within the business zone. John P. Fox, representing the Murray Hill Property Owners' Association, spoke in favor of the restriction, and said that the association was formed in the library of J. P. Morgan. Mr. Astor lost his objection.

$22,655,000 BUILDING PLANS.

Single Day's List Shows 26 Structures to be Erected.

Plans were filed for new buildings in Manhattan yesterday to cost $22,655,000. They include twenty-six structures, nineteen of which are for business use and seven for new hotels and apartment houses. It is a record for the Manhattan Building Bureau, both in number of plans filed in one day and also in cost. On the preceding day plans were filed for new operations estimated to cost $10,000,000, and since Thursday the aggregate cost for the newly projected buildings exceeds $38,000,000.

Many of these plans were filed for speculative construction and, with perhaps two or three exceptions, it is safe to say that all were filed to obtain the more favorable regulations of the old building law. The adoption by the Board of Estimate of the heights and zoning restrictions as recommended by the Building Commission, which has been working on the plan for two years, will make it impossible hereafter to build solidly up to the cornice to such skyscraper heights as is evidently intended for most of the structures for which plans have been filed within the last few days.

Five of yesterday's plans were for buildings of twenty-seven stories and over. Three were for twenty-seven stories—downtown office buildings. One was for thirty-two stories and one for thirty-nine stories, the latter being for a hotel on the 51 by 128 foot plot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Strand Theatre. Its cost was placed at $1,900,000.

The thirty-two-story building involves the most expensive individual operation. It is for a hotel and office structure on the site of the Murray Hill Hotel, covering the westerly Park Avenue block front between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets. The cost is placed at $4,500,000 by the architects, C. Ewing and J. P. Allen. L. M. Bates, proprietor of the Hotel Belmont, holds the controlling interest in the Murray Hill Hotel property, and appears as owner of this mammoth hotel which, if erected, will be the tallest building of its kind in the city, with the possible exception of the proposed thirty-nine-story hotel projected for the Broadway corner.

Next to the Murray Hill plan the costliest single operation is a twelve-story apartment house to cost $2,500,000, covering the entire block bounded by Lexington and Park Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. The land is owned by the New York Central Railroad, being over the railroad track yards. Warren & Wetmore are the architects, and they filed plans on the preceding day for a similar apartment to cost an equal amount covering the entire block directly to the north.

Upper Fifth Avenue figures in the list for a thirteen-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Eighty-second Street, owned by Adele S. Dodd. Delano & Aldrich are the architects. The cost was placed at $200,000, and the same architects filed plans for the same owner for a nine-story apartment at 2 to 8 East Eighty-eighth Street, adjoining Fifth Avenue, and opposite the home of Archer M. Huntington.

The three twenty-seven-story office buildings are planned respectively for the northeast corner of Church and Dey Streets, the adoining southeast corner of Fulton and Church Streets, and on the site of the present Mail and Express Building at 201 to 205 Broadway, extending around the Fulton Street corner to 166 and 168 Fulton Street. W. W. Bosworth filed the plans as architect for all of them. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will be the builder of two, that on Broadway and the one on the corner of Dey and Church Streets. That company owns all of the land except the small corner parcel at Dey and Church Streets held by the Astors. The telegraph company obtained the consent of the Astor estate to file the plans for the twenty-seven-story building over its property. The company has as yet made no effort either to buy or lease the small Astor corner.

Four of the most expensive business structures were filed for large plots in the Pennsylvania zone. They are all sixteen-story lofts and office buildings, planned respectively for the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, to cost $1,050,000, the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, $2,175,000, the southwest corner of the same thoroughfares, $1,825,000, and at 256 West Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the Pennsylvania Station, costing $1,450,000. Next to these the costliest commercial structure is projected for a plot at 205 to 217 West Thirty-sixth Street, to cost $980,000.

MILITIA'S RETURN DEFERRED TO 1917

Continued from Page 1.

of General O'Ryan's views on the temperance question forwarded a packing case full of wines and liquors for the use of the headquarters staff, "who," the donor wrote, "camped in a desert." It is alleged that some of the officers immediately became very chary about drinking unfiltered water. They were getting ready to find safety in the contents of the box, but this afternoon General O'Ryan ordered the liquor spilled over the desert, and water will continue to be the only thing obtainable.

DOUBT O'RYAN'S STATEMENT.

Officials in Washington Think Militia May Return in Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General O'Ryan's statement that the troops would be on the border until 1917 does not dovetail with the opinion of some of the best-informed officials here. While the matter of determining a time for the withdrawal of the militia forces from the border States has not been discussed in any formal way by members of the Administration, it is the opinion of some of the high officials that the State organizations may be brought back to their homes within the next two months.

WANTS DATA ON MILITIA.

Gardner Asks How Many Deficient Units Were Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a resolution offered today in the House, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts calls on the Secretary of War to inform that body:

How many troops of the National Guard are now in the service of the United States in compliance with the President's orders of June 18, 1916?

What is the prescribed war strength of the organizations called into the service of the United States by the above order?

Have any organizations been accepted into the service of the United States whose strength fell short of the minimum prescribed peace strength? If so, was the minimum required waived by the President?

"Not counting Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, with regard to which I have no accurate figures," Mr. Gardner said, "up to the middle of July, practically one month after the President's order, the troops of only twenty-five States had been found in condition to send to the border.

"From these twenty-five States 94,300 men had been sent South, and yet the prescribed war strength of these identical organizations is 161,113. My figures are based on the reports of railroad companies giving the number of railroad tickets collected. All this makes a most interesting commentary on the success attendant on the so-called Federalization of the militia.

"I have been told, and I believe it to be the fact, that militia companies have been taken into the service of the United States, and are being paid, although they fall decidedly short of the minimum peace strength prescribed by the President. If the President has waived the minimum peace strength requirement, we ought to know it, as that requirement was supposed to be one of the safeguards."

The bestowal of "service honor flags" on all National Guardsmen who have been mustered into the service of the United States for duty on the Mexican border was proposed in a resolution introduced in the House today by John H. Capstick of New Jersey. It provided that these flags should be 16 inches wide and 24 inches long, and of such design and color as to be easily distinguishable.

"A residence flying one of these flags will be notice to the public that a hero lives there," Mr. Capstick explained.

WURLITZER

THE ONLY SMALL GRAND—ACOUSTICALLY CORRECT

Our little Strad Grand of apartment size is a most artistic and wonderful achievement because great acoustic experts have given to its tone the same brilliancy and carrying power as the largest concert grands. The Strad is of exquisite proportion. Price $445. Thursday only.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 W. 40th St.
Just East of Broadway

Let us send you free, the reprint which the Department of the Interior has permitted us to make of the splendid Yellowstone National Park booklet shown in the illustration above, which the U. S. Government issued to inform tourists of the sights which repay a visit.

"Distinctive Characteristics" of the Park are listed in this Government book as follows: "More geysers than in all the rest of the world together—boiling springs—mud volcanoes—petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—large lakes—many large streams and waterfalls—vast wilderness inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in the world—altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet—exceptional trout fishing."

Two-thirds of all who visited the Yellowstone during 1915 went via Union Pacific System because by this route Colorado and Salt Lake City may be seen on the way without additional fare, also because the trip to Yellowstone is made conveniently on the way to California or the Pacific North Coast.

Yellowstone Park is now open—why not go? And as the first step in planning your trip write for this free book.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
Joins East and West with a Boulevard of Steel
J. B. De FRIEST, G. E. Agt.,
Woolworth Bldg., 236 Broadway, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The first of Richard Washburn Child's new stories about Eagle Shannon, the beautiful girl who owned almost a whole Texas county, is called "Eagle Shannon Ropes One" and appears in this week's issue of

Collier's 5¢ copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

READY REFERENCE.
Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COL. CONLEY APPLIES FOR RE-EXAMINATION

Application to Adj. Gen. Simpson Referred to Wood, Then to Baker.

Colonel Louis D. Conley, N. G. N. Y., former commander of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, who was mustered out of the service because of physical disabilities, applied yesterday to Colonel William A. Simpson, Adjutant General of the Eastern Department of the Army, on Governors Island, for another examination to determine whether he is not physically fit to continue in command of the regiment. Colonel Simpson referred the application to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who forwarded it without comment to Secretary of War Baker for final action.

The 1,500 regular army reservists in the Department of the East are being sent to the border to fill gaps in the regular ranks. These men, a number of whom report at Fort Jay, Governors Island, daily, and wait for equipment before going to the Southwest, are those who enrolled under the seven-year enlistment laws providing that the first three years be served in active duty and the remaining four as reservists.

The Road of Comfort

"No smoke (hard coal)—no crowding—no tunnels—pleasing scenery," are some of the features which make the New Jersey Central "The Road of Comfort." A well-ballasted track, smooth riding cars and courteous attention are other features.

"The dining-car service is a subject for pleasant recollections. On your next trip to Philadelphia, try the Dinner de Luxe—you'll enjoy it." The dollar dinner on 5.00 and 6.00 P. M. trains is exceptionally good.

Trains Every Hour on the Hour

Leave Liberty Street 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8.15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays; midnight train daily; sleepers ready 10 P. M. Leave 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

New Jersey Central
Hard Coal — No Smoke — Open Windows

Do Your Part for the U. S. A.

"The Real Fight for a Real Navy is Just Beginning"

Write today to your Congressman *urging him* to vote for the *Senate Naval Bill.*

It is the only plan presented for real preparedness.

The Army Bill does nothing for the Country's present safety. It nominally authorizes an army of 178,000 men but the Appropriation Bill only provides for an increase of 15,000. Let us help real preparedness in the navy while waiting for Universal Obligatory Military Training and Service.

Your letters today will help your Congressman to know how you stand.

This is issued by the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City, with branches everywhere.

Join the League and help its work. There is no reason why *you*, as a patriotic American, should leave your Country's safety to others. Dues $1 and upward.

PARALYSIS FIGURES RISE IN MANHATTAN

Forty-two New Cases of Disease Reported Yesterday, Against Eighteen on Monday.

68 PER CENT. RISE IN CITY

Part of Increase Attributed to Delayed Reports — Stringent Measures for Isolation.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.		
Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	23	75
Manhattan	9	42
Bronx	3	12
Queens	2	16
Richmond	1	5
Total	38	150
Total of cases to date		3,098
Total of deaths to date		647

Infantile paralysis has taken a jump ahead in Manhattan, the Health Department report showing forty-two new cases in this borough in the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The total of new cases in the city in the same period was 150, an increase of more than 68 per cent. over the eighty-nine cases of the preceding twenty-four hours.

Every borough shared in this increase, but, in the opinion of Health Department officials, the increases in all of the boroughs except Manhattan may be accounted for, at least to a great extent, by an accumulation of cases on Saturday and Sunday which were not discovered by private physicians until Monday and not included in any report until yesterday.

The rise in Manhattan from 18 new cases on Monday to 42 yesterday made a high record for the borough. The new cases yesterday in the other four boroughs, compared with those reported on Monday, were: Brooklyn, 75 and 53; Bronx, 12 and 6; Queens, 16 and 11, and Richmond, 5 and 1.

The death list yesterday was also large, 38 against 31 on Monday. The deaths were distributed as follows: Brooklyn, 23; Monhattan, 9; Bronx, 3; Queens, 2, and Richmond, 1.

Receding in Brooklyn.

Although the figures were not as encouraging as he had hoped, Health Commissioner Emerson was not dispirited. His study of the onset charts, which showed the date of origin of cases, sustained his belief that the epidemic had begun to recede in Brooklyn, and, while not receding in Manhattan, was not running wild over the borough.

It is probable that the Health Department will mass efforts more and more upon the isolation of cases and persons who have come in contact with cases, for the Rockefeller Foundation committee's study tends to show that poliomyelitis is spread by contact, especially from child to child. No detailed report has been made by the Rockefeller committee, but Dr. Simon Flexner, when asked yesterday concerning its work, said:

"Our conviction is that poliomyelitis is spread by personal contact, not confined to contact with a person actually ill. For example, an infected child who has not yet shown a symptom may sit in a street car near another child and communicate the disease by coughing or sneezing."

Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings, associated in the committee's work, said:

"Contact plays a more important part than we thought. We have discovered more cases than were supposed occur in the same family—as many as thirty families in Brooklyn having more than one case each—and we have traced many cases to contact with earlier cases."

The committee has obtained much evidence that infantile paralysis is not spread by inanimate things—clothing, garbage, trash, &c. This, however, has not inclined the authorities to lessen their enforcement of sanitary regulations.

More Strict on Travel.

The new evidence that poliomyelitis is spread by personal contact added to the determination of the United States Public Service to require health certificates for every child under 16 leaving the State. The order went into effect yesterday, the public being advised by posters in the railroad, ferry, and steamship terminals.

A problem which developed yesterday was that of office boys, messengers, and other children living in New Jersey and coming to New York each day. It was decided that parents be urged to reduce such travel to a minimum, and that boys who must travel regularly between New York and New Jersey be required to register and obtain permanent passes from station surgeons.

Whether Government certificates will insure admission to the town of destination depends upon local health authorities, as some accept the certificates and others do not. Persons may obtain Federal certificates at the Hudson Terminal and Thirty-third Street stations of the tube; Cortlandt, Liberty, Chambers, Barclay, Christopher, West Twenty-third, and West Forty-second Street ferries; Pennsylvania station, Grand Central Terminal, and the Fall River, Providence, Metropolitan, and Colonial Line piers. Persons desiring to leave the State by automobile may obtain certificates in Room 425 of the Federal Building, and at the Pennsylvania station and Grand Central Terminal.

As indicating the number of persons leaving the city with children, Dr. Banks said yesterday that at 3 o'clock his seventeen surgeons had issued 2,000 certificates. In many cases one certificate was issued for a family of several children. The Health Department yesterday issued 3,736 certificates.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday refused to grant the request of the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn to reduce the age limit for theatre admission from 16 to 12 years, on advice of Commissioner Emerson that "nothing had occurred which would justify any relaxation." Dr. Emerson said, however, that he did not think it would be necessary to postpone the opening of the public schools in September.

Now that patients are beginning to convalesce from poliomyelitis, the work of after-treatment is increasing in importance, and, realizing this, Dr. Emerson yesterday summoned representatives of orthopedic hospitals and departments to his office for a conference. It was agreed that many children would require orpthopedic treatment for months or years, and it was recognized that hundreds could not pay for treatment. The representatives of hospitals at yesterday's conference agreed to contribute the services of surgons in all needy cases, and plans for paying for electrical treatment, braces, and other appliances were made, a number of representatives of city relief organizations offering to provide funds. The representatives of hospital and relief organizations at the conference organized a permanent committee to care for the after-treatment of children.

Private institutions and individuals have already begun the work of raising money for this after-treatment. Among the announcements of such efforts yesterday one came from the Children's Brace Fund for Infantile Paralysis Victims, organized by persons who have escaped the epidemic by going to the country. Contributions for New York children, said the announcement, should be sent to Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Treasurer, Opposite House, Bernardsville, N. J.

"Clean-up" is being more persistently shouted at tenement house dwellers every day by public and private institutions. Agents of the Department of Health yesterday attacked a twenty-family house in Cherry Street, for example, and removed many wagonloads of refuse and filth, including old clothes and long disused trunks.

The Henry Street Settlement has also organized a "clean-up" campaign, it was announced, and has detailed squads of boys to inspect houses and stores for violations of the sanitary regulations.

Plea to Save Park.

The Woman's League for the protection of Riverside Park yesterday issued an appeal to citizens to co-operate in saving the park as a means of giving children sunshine and fresh air needed to protect them against infantile paralysis and other diseases.

Dr. Flexner said yesterday that the experts of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research had obtained a few monkeys, and were continuing their study of infantile paralysis. The arrival of the monkeys released from the Philippines, and now on their way here, he said, would greatly aid the research work.

Despite the provisions for lessening hardship, difficulties cannot be avoided, as was illustrated early yesterday morning in the case of Paul Hughes, 5 years old, who lived with his parents at Great Kills, S. I. The boy became ill on Monday night, and by early daylight was so much worse that his father decided that he needed immediate medical attention. Unable to obtain a physician, he put the boy into an automobile and drove to the Smith Infirmary in New Brighton, but the child died on the way and the doctors at the hospital would not receive the body, nor would they permit it to go into the hospital morgue for fear that infantile paralysis had caused death and might spread from the morgue to the hospital. Mr. Hughes was unable to reach any Health Department official in the early morning, and he drove around Staten Island with the boy's body for hours looking for some one who would receive it. Thomas McGinley, an undertaker at Stapleton, finally communicated with the Department of Health in Manhattan and obtained permission for the father to leave the body at the department's disinfecting plant at Four Corners. Coroner Vail will hold an autopsy today to determine whether infantile paralysis caused death.

Many Sanitary Code Violations.

City Magistrates in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday fined 230 persons from $1 to $3 each for violations of the Sanitary Code.

Dr. D. H. Kress of Washington will speak tonight in the canvas pavilion at 140th Street and Amsterdam Avenue on the subject of infantile paralysis.

Dr. O. M. Leiser, Assistant Director of the Health Department's Bureau of Public Education, will speak tonight on the same subject at Public School 40, 314 East Twentieth Street, under the auspices of the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers.

Patrolman Michael Leahy, 29 years old, of the Oak Street Station, living at 1,114 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, died at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, at 10:15 last night of infantile paralysis. He had been four years on the force and had no children. Leahy became ill on Monday after finishing patrol duty and went to the hospital. He had been doing patrol duty and had not, so far as the Captain of his precinct knew, come into contact with any infantile paralysis case.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Fanny Kaplan, 710 St. Nicholas Av.
James H. Ritter, died at Presbyterian Hospital.
Max Kalton, 324 Cherry St.
Eugene Lott, 328 West 12th St.
John Ruddy, 92 West 103d St.
—— Bodler, City Hospital, Ellenville, N. Y.
Timothy Foley, 323 East 37th St.
Stephen Millanofsky, 58 Monroe St.
Roy Sullivan, 237 East 74th St.
Peter Auchutitis, 414 West St.
Julie Lechan, 28 Washington St.
Lillian Sieka, 309 East 76th St.
William McGowan, 501 West 132d St.
Louis Suchovolsky, 137 Monroe St.
Christopher Croton, 311 West 141st St.
Helen Bouer, 1,387 Avenue A.
Eli Porter, 134 East 110th St.
Ezro Balzuccic, 221 East 27th St.
Martha Hammelstein, 176 Monroe St.
Helen Burzkewsky, 602 East 16th St.
Lida Recus, 39 1st Av.
Mildred Britt, 1,878 3d Av.
Walter Kearns, 101 West 108th St.
Philip Greenstein, 109 Goerck St.
Nathan Teitelbaum, 30 Pike St.
Dillagio Borris, 537 East 15th St.
Anna Anahg, 85 Lewis St.
Harry Chachulo, 133 East 3d St.
Alfred Rubino, 2,457 2d Av.
Lillian Liberman, 236 2d St
Ruth Yamowitz, 51 Broome St.
Lillian Walsh, 2 Columbia St.
Charles Rockita, 543 East 12th St.
John Gleason, 455 3d Av.
Charles Peterson, 210 Avenue C.
Lena Rubitze, 15 Thompson St.
William Butler, 144 West 62d St.
Ferdinand Schiono, 127 Mott St.
Moses Gravitz, 42 Rivington St.
Josephine Salcone, 22 Stanton St.
Aline Johnson, 55 and 57 Cherry St.
Paul Talarigo, 111 Mott St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Nicholea Volenio, 414 East 120th St.
Percy Murick, 103 Hester St.
Florence Farrier, 195 Madison St.
Timothy Foley, 323 East 37th St.
Louis Linkovolsky, 137 Monroe St.
Lorenza Gamisano, 328 West 53d St.
Stephen Millianopsky, 58 Monroe St.
Michele Facono, 70 Mott St.
Millie Larken, 827 Colb Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Anna Micchael, 63 Southern Boulevard.
Pasquale Bortano, 2,098 Park Av.
Evelyn Avelstein, 1,088 Simpson St.
James Scaline, 536 East 136th St.
Mary Samolari, 757 Elton Av.
James Cornozza, 2,352 Bassford Av.
Vincent Santolo, 4,626 White Plains Av.
Leo Jocco, 1,086 Southern Boulevard.
Margaret Baurne, 1,609 East 172d St.
Rachel Cohen, 871 Fox St.
Louisa Occirinti, 1,845 Fulton Av.
Norman Schigger, 316 East 165th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Ollas Schuman, 818 East 167th St.
Jacob Fink, 525 East 135th St.
Rachel Cohen, 871 Fox St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

—— D'Amboro, 232 Boerum St.
Joseph West, 24 Gratton St.
Stella Aronson, 84 Humboldt St.
Howard Brill, 533 Lorimer St.
Abraham Gosh, 24 McKibben St.
Axal Rod, 200 Moore St.
—— Moses, 87 North Henry St.
Howard Barsh, 322 Rodney St.
Adam Schaputis, 4 Stagg St.
Michael Sarasky, 126 Stagg St.
Joseph Heliugal, 68 Sutton St.
Bertha Schmeidman, 594 Wythe Av.
Sydney Ginsberg, 404 South 2d St.
Carmella Ross., 228 North 9th St.
John Krinzk, 67 North 8th St.
Stella Silverbloom, 139 South 9th St.
Irving Morris, 195 South 9th St.
Frank Johnson, 1,087 Atlantic Av.
George Belchers, 1,411 Bushwick Av.
Marion-Howar Sunshine, 85 Chauncey St.
Mildred Roth, 2,034 Dean St.
Allene Askin, 463 Lexington Av.
Lucia Fusco, 355 Lluden St.
Veronica Gleason, 752 McDonough St.
William Bigelow, 711 Myrtle Av.
Lillian Richardison, 790 Myrtle Av.
George Lynch, 172A Noatrand Av.
Antonio Rigio, 695 Park Av.
Edwin Zoine, 16 Tompkins Av.
Anna McGowan, 409 Tompkins Av.
Edward Kovatsch, 1,116 Willoughby Av.
Harry Arena, 95 Alabama Av.
Leonora Steir, 418 Georgia Av.
Adeline Kohn, 508 Glenmore Av.
Vincent Ferrari, 888 Liberty Av.
Sophie Bluetzsky, 214 Pennsylvania Av.
Joseph Barr, 318 Powell St.
Helena Jalo, 827 40th St.
James McLoughlin, 440 50th St.
Aaron Schweiger, 198 Bay 23d St.
Alvo Lindell, 680 53d St.
Arthur Thompson, 217 65th St.
Helen Gallagher, 311 94th St.
Christopher Anthony, 1,431 71st St.
Edith Purdy, 1,023 72d St.
Maria Rothaffe, 1,852 78th St.
Robert Monaco, 415 80th St.
Margie Floyd, 552 11th St.
William Kleni, 198 10th St.
Lucia Giordano, 209 York St.
Edward Conroy, 45 Willow Place.
Louis Ambrosio, 61 Rapelye St.
Frank Quvotiere, 20 President St.
Louise Ceuci, 32 North Portland Av.
Dominick Nalbone, 1,345 Park Av.
Mildred Arthman, 485 Myrtle Av.
Ralph Livingston, 249 Gold St.
Joseph Hoerner, 311 Franklin Av.
Rosie Berokwski, 115 Bridge St.
Arthur Eastman, 217 Sterling Pl.
Royal De Groff, 160 12th St.
Mobry Walker, 73 Lawrence St.
Stanley Carroll, 745 Gravesend Av.
Edith Olsen, 39 Lake St
Albert Taitchik, 44 Mermaid Av., C. I.
Eugina Peters, 3,306 Surf Av.
Virginia Minckler, 988 Utica Av.
Anthony Holmes, 1,239 E. 9th St.
John Grillo, 2,717 W. 15th St.
Milton Rosenberg, 2,322 W. 16th St.
Maz Cordel, 2,877 W. 16th St.
Regina Sarkare, 2,849 W. 24th St.
Sydney Kaliton, 493 Van Sicklen Av.
James Hoffman, 140 Linden St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anthony Di Gengi, 321 Ellery St.
Giacomo Tedsco, 36 Nostrand Av.
Thos. Marein, 181 So. 1st St.
Walter Hagenlock, 205 Park Pl.
Wm. Barry, 1,432 Fulton St.
Anna McGowar, 409 Thompson Av.
Irving Morris, 195 So. 9th St.
James Wythe, 85 Chauncey St.
John Boregono, 63 Guernsey St.
Frank Travelster, 20 Prospect St.
Domico Pochella, 133 Jefferson St.
Milton Cohen, 257 South 9th St.
Helen Malloney, 531 Sterling Place.
Paula Marshal, 664 Myrtle Av.
Charlie Brilli, 563 Lorimer St.
Vila Nelson, 196 32d St.
Sol Joseph, 2,941 West 29th St.
Beatrice Hollander, 1,158 38th St.
Sallie Tikelly, 238 Linden St.
Blanche Autz, 582 Gates Av.
Irene Clifford, 8,645 23d Av.
Morris Spanter, 388 Williamson Place.
Josie Zimmermann, 110 Harrison Place.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Tony Lancella, 73 7th St., Long Island City.
Adelaide Sohmer, 36 E. Astoria Av., Corona.
Anna Amato, 40 No. Railroad Av., Corona.
Roland Yoel, 44 Corona Av., Corona.
May Galan, 71 51st St., Corona.
Eleanore Ferry, 60 Atlantic Av., Maspeth.
Bertha Wagner, 11 Sophie Av., Maspeth.
Lillie Hank, 1,868 Bleeker St., Ridgewood.
Bertha Tause, 221 Borrison Av., Maspeth.
Beatrice Hallen, 51 44th St., Corona.
Leonard Greenbaum, 31 2d Av., Rockaway Beach.
Mary Horner, 122 Brown Av., Jamaica.
Harold Fatebrig, 1,124 Napier Place, Richmond Hill.
David Koratskam, 4,263 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven Junction.
Albert Bausert, 1,268 Cortland Av., Ozone Park.
George Thierry, 3,954 Grafton Av., Woodhaven.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

William Aims, 1,732 Stephens St., Ridgewood.
Baby Van, 41 Carlton Av., Arverne.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Attilile Helgest, 100 Androvette Av., Kreischeville.
Bella Knassman, 154 Union Av., Mariners Harbor.
Gertrude Walsh, 261 1st St., New Brighton.
Sarita Hamilton, 93 Townsend Av., Clifton.
Clara Syerson, 257 Broadway, Tottenville.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Pasquale Gellilo, 11 Elton Av., Arrochar.

Although no new districts in Manhattan seemed widely infected by the new cases listed above, it was noted by Health Department officials that the cases seemed to be more generally scattered throughout the borough than usual.

Nineteen New Cases in State.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Nineteen cases of infantile paralysis, making a total of 256 in the State, not including New York, were reported to the State Department of Health up to twenty-four hours ended at 5 P. M. today. In the same period two deaths were reported, one at East Meadow and one at Glen Cove, bringing to twenty-seven the number of fatalities since the outbreak began. The new cases were distributed as follows: Poughkeepsie, 3; West Park, 2; Beacon, 2; Greenport, (Columbia County,) Mahopac Falls, Great Neck, Floral Park, Binghamton, Southold, Fishkill, Dutchess Junction, East Meadow, Lakeview, Glen Cove, and Hudson, 1 each.

In Despite Certificate.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—A child bearing a health certificate from the New York City health authorities was found today to be afflicted with infantile paralysis by Dr. George W. Goler, City Health Officer. The child is Virginia Townsend, 3 years old, of 1,644 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

72,000 CATS KILLED IN PARALYSIS FEAR

S. P. C. A. Reports 8,000 Dogs Also Destroyed in Society's Lethal Chamber Since July 1.

ONE DAY'S RECORD OF 3,700

Rats and Mice Said to Carry Disease Germs, but Not Cats—Wang and His Pirate Band Sought.

Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, said yesterday that the inspectors were working over time and had collected 80,000 dogs and cats, of which 10 per cent. were dogs, since July 1. All of these animals were disposed of in the lethal chamber.

"Since the beginning of the alarm over infantile paralysis," the Superintendent said, "we have been receiving on an average 800 requests a day for our men to call for unwanted domestic pets, mostly cats, in spite of the statement issued by Health Commissioner Emerson that cats do not carry the germs of the disease. Our men go out with motor ambulances at 7 in the morning and work until 1 o'clock the following morning and pick up a total of 3,700 animals a day.

"As an example of the amount of ground covered by the ambulances in one day, I can tell you that one of our men started in West Twenty-seventh Street this morning to make sixty-four calls, and will end his trip tonight some time at 204th Street.

"Many persons who became alarmed at the spread of infantile paralysis turned their cats out of doors immediately, and some who had dogs did the same, which is probably the reason why there are so many adrift in the streets this Summer.

"Our total figures of animals gathered in 1915 was 276,683, while this Summer we have collected 80,000 in the first twenty-four days in July. In the same month last year the men brought in 29,236 cats and 4,105 dogs, a total of 33,341.

"The 'pirate cats,' which are said to annoy the residents of West Eightieth Street and other parts of the west side, are doubtless domestic pets which have been turned loose by their owners for various reasons. When people have to economize the first thing they decide to do without is the cat and out she goes.

"Our men are all working as hard as they can and there is no doubt that Wang and his band of cats will be rounded up in due course with the other nocturnal nomads in the city."

Mr. Freel said that rats and mice carry the germs of infantile paralysis, but that there was no evidence to show that cats had ever been germ bearers. The employes of the society had Sunday, July 2 and 23, off and July 4, but they worked on Sunday, July 9 and 16, the Superintendent said, on account of the unusual number of unwanted animals offered, and the fear of pets appears to be increasing rather than diminishing.

SPREADING IN NEW JERSEY.

Sixty-seven New Cases Reported Yesterday, Making Total of 351.

Sixty-seven new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in New Jersey yesterday, the largest in a day, making a total of 351 cases for the State.

Thirty-nine new cases were reported from Newark for Sunday and Monday, and nineteen new cases and six deaths yesterday.

There were two new cases in Jersey City yesterday, making a total of twenty-one in the city.

Elsewhere there were new cases in the State, as follows: One new case in South Orange Township, one case in Irvington, two deaths in South Orange village, one death in Orange, one death in Bloomfield, one case in Acquakanock Township, one case in Kearny, one in New Providence, two in Woodbridge, one in Camden, one in Garfield, one in Lodi Borough, one in Perth Amboy, one in Lindon Township, and one in Roosevelt.

Other cases were reported on Monday as follows: Linden Township, 3; Plainfield, 2; North Bergen, 1; West New York, 1; West Hoboken, 1; Union, 1; Readington Township, 1, and Trenton, 1.

The new Montclair Commission at its first business meeting yesterday refused to license a dog and pony show desiring to exhibit in the town and authorized the Board of Health to make what quarantine regulations it saw fit.

The Board of Health of White Plains yesterday voted to prohibit the annual convention of the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association scheduled for Aug. 15.

Hoboken, which is said to have been the first city to establish a quarantine against infantile paralysis by stationing policemen at the ferries and at tube stations, reported its first case of the disease yesterday. Herald Bunnenhagen, 3 years old, son of Arthur Bunnenhagen, is the victim. The child was removed to the ward for contagious diseases at St. Mary's Hospital at Hoboken.

A WHISTLER BRINGS $10,500.

Painter's "The White Girl" Bought by Agnew at Sotheby's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—Whistler's "The White Girl," painted in 1863, and the property of the Misses Way, was sold to Agnew, the dealer, today at Sotheby's, for $10,500. The picture is a full-length portrait of a young lady in a white dress, wearing a pink and black rosette in her dress and carrying a pink cloak on her left arm and a fan in her right hand. She is standing full-face, with Japanese matting on the floor, to the left some pink japonica, and on the wall at the back a portion of a picture is shown. The picture is 6 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, and was shown at the Exhibition of Fair Women in the Grosvenor Gallery, in 1910. The artist himself described it as one of his most important works.

Two other Whistlers, also the property of the Misses Way, were sold. The first, a pastel of "Santa Maria della Salute, Venice," dated 1880, and done during the Winter of 1879-80 in Venice, was purchased also by Agnew, who paid $375. It was shown at the Loan Exhibition in the Tate Gallery, in 1911. The other, "The Cloudy Sky, Venice," was sold to Agnew for $375.

A triptych, attributed to Allegretto Nuzi da Fabriano, and from the private collection of a nobleman, was sold to Dowdeswell for $4,700. The centre panel represents The Madonna on a pedestal with the Infant Saviour in her arms. The other panels have St. Anthony on the right and St. Venantius on the left.

DR. WAITE SLASHES CHEST.

Not Suicide but Notoriety His Object, Warden Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 25.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, convicted of having poisoned John Peck, his wealthy father-in-law, cut himself across the chest with a sliver of glass on Sunday afternoon in his cell in the death house at Sing Sing. When the story became known Warden Osborne hastened to deny a report that the murderer's wound was so serious that he had to be taken to the prison hospital for treatment.

The Warden is of the opinion that Waite's self-inflicted wound was not made with suicidal intent, but rather in the hope of attracting attention to himself. He is believed to have found the bit of glass on the recreation plot back of the house in which the death cells are located. The cut, the Warden said, was about a fourth of an inch in length and not deep.

"The scratch is infinitesimal," said the Warden. "It was not even serious enough for hospital treatment. Waite is passionately fond of attracting attention to himself, and this, I believe, was the motive for his act. For example, on Sunday I paid my first visit to the death house since my return to the prison. All of the men came to their doors and shook hands with me, except Waite. He stretched himself on his cot, pulled the blanket over himself, and pretended he was asleep. He was not asleep, but this is characteristic of the man. He seeks to do the unusual—something others do not do. I have not even questioned him about his act."

BISHOP EVELAND KILLED.

Loses Life When Fishing Rod Comes Into Contact with Wire.

CARLISLE, Penn., July 25.—The Rev. William Perry Eveland, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Philippine Islands, who had been missing since yesterday when he started on a fishing trip, was found dead today near Mount Holly Springs, having been killed when his steel fishing rod came in contact with a high tension electric wire. He was passing under a railroad bridge when the accident occurred. At first it was believed that he had been killed by lightning.

Bishop Eveland had been spending his vacation at Mount Holly Springs with relatives. When he did not return last night a search was made through the mountain and streams near by.

Bishop Eveland was 52 years old. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, a native of Harrisburg, Penn., and had been a Bishop for four years, prior to that time preaching in various parts of Pennsylvania. He was a former President of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Penn., and a trustee of Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

ROOSEVELT AT BOYS' CAMP.

Colonel Welcomed by 1,200 Youngsters at Fort Terry.

FORT TERRY, N. Y., July 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt visited the schoolboys' military training camp here today, and the 1,200 youngsters gave him a cordial greeting. The Colonel was met at Greenport, L. I., by Lieut. Colonel Andrew Hero, and other officers of Fort Terry, and conveyed here by transport.

After luncheon and a regimental parade by the boy soldiers, Colonel Roosevelt delivered an address to them, in the course of which he was frequently obliged to pause because of the cheering.

OYSTER BAY DIRTY, COLONEL DISCLOSES

Warrants Out for 46 Residents, Including Rosalie Jones's Brother, Heir to Millions.

YARDS PILED WITH REFUSE

Four of Roosevelt's Sanitary Committee Accused—Sewers and Garbage Dump to be Installed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 25.—Sensation followed sensation today when Colonel Roosevelt's Committee, organized by the Colonel on Monday night in the Town Hall, to fight the spread of infantile paralysis in this region, began its investigation of sanitary conditions in the township. Such an astounding state of affairs was revealed that warrants for the arrest of forty-six residents of Oyster Bay, including Charles H. Jones, a wealthy resident, were issued tonight. Four members of the Colonel's Committee are also on the warant list.

While the excitement caused by the warrants was at its height, Dr. William J. Burns, Health Officer of the township, received a death threat from the Italian colony in Glen Cove, where the only hospital in this region is located. Dr. Burns was informed by the Italians that, if he continued to bring infantile paralysis patients to Glen Cove from other parts of Long Island, not only would he be killed, but the hospital would be burned. The building is in the midst of the Italian quarter and the excited residents attribute the spread of the disease in their own colony to the patients from other towns who have been brought to the hospital.

As new cases continue to be reported additional inspectors have been appointed to prevent the influx of children from New York. Dr. Burns, in the investigation today, discovered an Italian woman and four small children living in one room in the Italian quarter of Oyster Bay. He learned that they were brought into the village early this morning by automobile from East New York. He promptly ordered them sent out of the town and they were evicted late this afternoon. Similar cases have been reported and the inspectors are making a house to house canvass.

All Sanitation Disregarded.

The sanitary conditions unearthed by the investigators which caused the wholesale issue of warrants showed glaring disregard of even the minor principles of sanitation. Some parts of the business section were found to be as bad as the tenement house district. The committee was led by Supervisor James Cocks, Judge William E. Luyster, and Dr. Burns.

It was found that the village is without even an apology of a drainage system. There is no sewerage plant. Each house is supposed to have a cesspool, and it was discovered that these cesspools empty into a brook which runs directly through the town, practically all of the way uncovered. This stream was at many points found clogged with the sewage and refuse was piled up along sidewalks.

The yards of nearly all of the houses in the poorer parts of the city were found to be filthy. The city has no dump where garbage can be disposed of, and as a result it is piled high in the back yards.

On some of the property owned by Charles H. Jones conditions were found to be unusually bad. He owns a number of tenements occupied by Italians and also a large tract opposite the railroad station on which stand several buildings occupied by Italians. This tract is piled high with all sorts of refuse and dirt. When the committee completed its first survey it was indignantly decided to inaugurate a general clean-up. The first step was to go after the forty-six warrants for offenders discovered today. In addition to that for Jones, warrants were issued for Andrew Snouder, Frank Paraco, Peter Waters, Jr., and Joseph Giordano, all members of Colonel Roosevelt's committee and prominent business men of the community.

Brother of General Rosalie.

Jones is the son of the late Dr. Oliver L. Jones, who before he committed suicide three years ago, owned property in twenty-six States, and whose fortune was estimated at nearly $30,000,000. It was left to Charles H. Jones and his mother and sister, the latter being "General" Rosalie Jones, the suffragist, who inaugurated the vote hikes.

Jones, who lives in Oyster Bay, has had previous trouble with the authorities because of the conditions on his property in the Italian quarter. Last year he was brought before a Justice of the Peace and promised to remedy conditions.

All the warrants are for violation of Section 45 of the Penal Code, which provides a fine of $1,000 or six months in jail or both, for endangering the health of the community. The hearings will be held on Thursday before Judge Robert V. Duval. All those so far arrested have been released either on their own recognizance or under a light bail. Late tonight the Jones warrant had not been served.

Colonel Roosevelt's Committee will meet tomorrow evening to take action in regard to the situation. It has been suggested that it is imperative to install as soon as possible a sewerage system and establish a garbage dump. This will probably be at once.

Dr. Burns said tonight that he had brought the threats sent him to the attention of the police. A number of new cases of the disease were taken to the hospital today, increasing the resentment of the Italians.

MANY WOULD WED ENGINEER

Arthur M. Loeb Gets Telephone Calls, but Refuses Interviews.

Young women who had at least pleasing voices began early yesterday morning calling up Arthur M. Loeb, the head of the engineering and contracting firm of Arthur M. Loeb, who on Monday asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to help him find a wife, to propose to the young engineer and contractor. Mr. Loeb did not go to his rooms in the Broadway Central Hotel during the day, and so he had no chance to examine the letters of proposal that are accumulating there.

"I expect to get a suitable wife out of this venture," said Mr. Loeb yesterday. Besides answering his telephone he is kept busy convincing his relatives and friends that he is really serious in his desire for a companionable wife. He has also to explain that he does not consider his method of obtaining one out of the ordinary.

"Is this Mr. Loeb?" said a voice over the telephone.

The wife seeker admitted his identity.

"I am a brunette," the voice continued, "and I am sure that I would please you. Of course, I do not know whether you would consider me good looking, but some of my friends do. I would make a good wife and I love to travel, especially in South America, where I understand you do business. Please may I call on you?"

"You may write," said Mr. Loeb.

This is a sample of some dozen telephone messages received during the day, and though each varied in detail the speakers agreed that they would make excellent wives. Mr. Loeb modestly refused to argue the point, but he told each applicant to write.

Those who are selected for a personal interview will have to pass an examination before two women, friends of the husband-to-be, who have been selected as a committee to see that he gets the right kind of a wife. Mr. Loeb said that he traveled so much in South America that he had had no opportunity to meet the right sort of a wife and so was seeking one in this way.

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Author of "The Red Lane"

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$1.35 net

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Annual Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

Practically the entire remaining stock of fine Summer Clothing carried at these two Brill Stores. Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.

$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits at $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits at $16.50
$25.00 and $30 Fancy and Blue Suits at $21.50
$35.00 and $40 Fancy and Blue Suits at $27.50

White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50

Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25, $30.
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NORFOLK SUITS FOR BOYS

$6.00 Suits at $4.50. $8.50 Suits at $6.50.
$10.00 Suits at $8.50.
All with two pairs full cut knickers.

Brill Brothers

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CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED SEPT. 1ST.

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The need of replenishing the Summer Wardrobe is constantly presenting itself to the Fashionable Woman—

NOWHERE ELSE in New York can one find such *splendid fresh* selections as are NOW to be found in the Gidding Salons.

Probably due to the fact that our USUAL COLLECTION of Fashions is MUCH MORE EXTENSIVE than that of any other high-class establishment—and, aside from this, many delightful new fashions have but recently been made from reserve lines of exclusive imported materials.

$45, $65 to $95	SUITS	at $18—$25—$35
$35, $75 to $95	DRESSES	at $15—$22—$35
$95, $125 to $175	GOWNS	at $45 and $65
$65, $95 to $175	WRAPS	at $35—$48—$75
$45, $65 to $85	COATS	at $25 and $35
$16, $25 to $38	BLOUSES	at $10 and $15
$18, $25 to $35	HATS	at $6 and $10

Today and Tomorrow

The Half-Yearly Sale of Saks Suits for Men reduced from

$28, $25, $23 and $20—to

$17.00

A small charge for alterations

¶ We have always held the opinion that a cut in price doesn't mean much if the heart be cut out of the assortments. That's why this great semi-annual clearance of Saks suits starts off in a thunder of variety. We have sacrificed our prices, but not our standards, and the man who gets in on this sale now, in the thick of the early buying, may literally lose himself in a range of fabrics, colorings, models, and style innovations which will exhaust his choice long before he can exhaust his opportunities.

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Special Inducements Today Only

Prices greatly reduced on high-grade pianos and player-pianos (several makes for selection)——No deposit, if desired ——Convenient monthly terms——Liberal allowance for your old piano——Full Knabe guarantee.

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Compare the tone, action, design and finish of these pianos with other high-grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are sensational values. These instruments are worth fully $325. Special Today only..... $190 $5 Monthly

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FREE 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER

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VICTROLAS & RECORDS RYTHMODIK MUSIC ROLLS

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Half-Yearly Shirt Sale Starts To-day

2.50-2.00-1.50 Shirts, $1.05
3.50 — 3.00 Shirts, $2.45
6.00 — 5.00 Shirts, $3.65
10.00-8.50-7.50 Shirts, $5.95

If your shirts fade, don't blame the laundry, blame us.

The Yorke Shirt Shop

1272 BROADWAY, Bet. 32 and 33 Sts.

DR. POTTER'S TEARS HALT PRIESTS' CASE

Witness Breaks Down in Wire-tapping Hearing at Mention of Mr. Mulry.

KNEW OF POLICE SPIES

Quoted Latin and Greek Poets Over the Telephone to Deceive Listeners.

Weeping profusely because he allowed the name of a dead friend to escape his lips, Dr. Daniel C. Potter delayed the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday for several minutes until he brought himself under control again. The name which made him shed tears was that of Thomas M. Mulry, former member of the State Board of Charities, with whom Dr. Potter and the other defendants, Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and ex-Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd, were closely associated in the supervision of Catholic charities.

Mr. Mulry died on March 10, while the charities investigation was in progress. Leading Catholics have insisted that the attacks made upon the management of Catholic institutions in the Strong inquiry served to shorten Mr. Mulry's life. Until yesterday the defendants refrained from dragging his name into the wire-tapping hearing. Dr. Potter let it escape only under the provocation of a rigorous cross-examination by Martin Littleton.

Following a broadside of pointed questions, Mr. Littleton suddenly asked Dr. Potter where and when he was reconciled to ex-Commissioner Hebberd after a misunderstanding which kept them apart for seven years.

The Witness Breaks Down.

After a moment's hesitation, Dr. Potter declared it was at a luncheon which Mr. Mulry attended. But the name had no sooner left his lips than the witness stopped in his testimony and hastened to apologize. With his eyes brimming with tears, he muttered:

"I didn't mean to drag his name into this. He was one of the best men that ever lived."

Mr. Littleton was on the point of venturing another question when he observed that the witness was weeping. There was a silent wait while Dr. Potter relaxed completely to his emotions. His sobbing caused a stir among the spectators, and the whole proceeding was at a standstill until he suddenly pulled himself together, and in a trembling voice directed Mr. Littleton to continue.

Dr. Potter's manner under cross-examination was even sharper and more irascible than on the day before, when he first took the stand. He repudiated as false most of the important phonograms, made curt and sarcastic replies to Mr. Littleton's questions, and frequently injected remarks which Justice Greenbaum had to strike from the record. He denied that he had ever received any money either from Father Farrell or Mgr. Dunn to leave the jurisdiction, but admitted his sponsorship for some of the so-called Farrell pamphlets upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge of libel against Dr. Potter and the two priests.

In explaining some phonogram records of conversations alleged to have taken place between himself and some one called "Diamond," Dr. Potter brought out the fact that "Diamond" referred to Mr. Hebberd, whom he was in the custom of calling "Diamond Dick, the Boy Scout." Dr. Potter said he gave him this name as a joke and often used it in familiar intercourse on the telephone. He added that Father Farrell also called Hebberd Diamond Dick.

His Philadelphia Trip.

When questioned closely as to his trip to Philadelphia while the charities inquiry was in progress, Dr. Potter said he left the city voluntarily and with no intention of escaping subpoena service. He just wanted a rest for a few days prior to taking the stand before the Strong Commission. To avoid pursuit, and knowing that his wires were tapped, he said he deliberately called up several railroads on the telephone and made it appear as though he were arranging to go to Atlantic City. In this way he threw the wiretappers off his track. Asked why he employed this ruse, Dr. Potter replied:

"I didn't want to be bothered."

"Bothered by whom?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"By the Government of the City of New York—John Purroy Mitchel, Woods, and the whole gang. They were sneaking me."

"You did some sneaking yourself, didn't you?" asked Mr. Littleton.

"I had a right as an American citizen to go away."

Questioned concerning the conversation he had with Mgr. Dunn, in which the latter is alleged to have offered him $100 to leave the city, Dr. Potter said he had no idea what the priest meant at the time, and slammed the receiver down on the hook as soon as the money was mentioned. Before he disconnected, however, he said he heard Mgr. Dunn chuckle on the other end of the wire.

"Why did you shut down the receiver?" Mr. Littleton asked.

"I thought it was a mighty risky thing and liable to be misconstrued."

Under direct examination, Dr. Potter said that when he felt certain his wires were being tapped he would often quote Latin and Greek poets to confuse the eavesdroppers.

"I would speak in this way," said the witness. "And then I would say, 'Gentlemen, this is in code. Have you got it?'"

At the close of the session Justice Greenbaum announced that the time had come for another wiretapping test, the first one having proved unsatisfactory. He suggested that two telephones be rigged up in the courtroom and that the detective who is to listen in be placed in the Justice's chambers. The test will probably take place either today or tomorrow.

TRUCE IN CHARITIES ROW.

Catholic Laymen Name Committee to Meet Mayor's Supporters.

The committee of thirty Catholic laymen, whose object is to remove the charities discussion from sectarian dispute, met at the office of William D. Guthrie, 44 Wall Street, yesterday, and appointed a committee of three to meet a committee from the committee of 100 citizens supporting the Mayor on Friday. This Executive Committee was appointed: Adrian Iselin, Chairman; William D. Guthrie, Vice Chairman; John D. Crimmins, Treasurer; John G. Agar, Secretary; James Parish Lee, Joseph P. Grace, John Quinn, Morgan J. O'Brien, and James Byrne. The sub-committee which will confer with the members of the committee of 100 citizens consists of Messrs. Iselin, Guthrie and Agar.

The following letter, to be sent to the committee supporting the Mayor, was drafted:

We have received your letter of the 1st instant, and are gratified that you admit, first, that the present condition of most, if not all, of the Catholic charitable institutions is satisfactory to the city authorities, and, secondly, that these institutions conform to the requirements of the city authorities respecting the keeping of books and accounts.

We regret, however, your reference to the Mayor's motives and to the two Cathplic priests you mention by name. Surely no one would question the right and duty of these priests to defend Catholic institutions.

We sought and hoped to raise the discussion between us to a plane above personalities and controversial subjects, and we think that we will probably promote this result by not commenting further on some of your suggestions.

Messrs. Iselin, Agar, and Guthrie have been appointed as a sub-committee to confer with your committee at any time that may be mutually convenient.

The entire membership of the Catholic laymen's committee was present at yesterday's meeting.

J. L. MORTON A SUICIDE.

Former Manager of Grolier Club, Despondent, Inhales Gas.

Joseph L. Morton, who up to last January had been for twenty-five years the curator and manager of the Grolier Club at 29 East Thirty-second Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling gas in his apartment at 139 West Seventy-fifth Street. Despondency is believed to have caused the act.

Mr. Morton was 69 years old, and since his wife's death three years ago has lived alone in rooms in the boarding house of Miss Emmeline Judson. Since his wife's death, it was said by friends of Mr. Morton yesterday, he had lived almost the life of a recluse. Last January he resigned from his place in the club, giving ill-health as a reason, and from that time on has lived more and more alone.

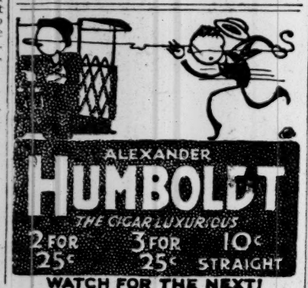
He was found yesterday morning lying on the bed in his room with a gas tube beside him. Dr. E. W. Holloday of 111 West Seventy-fifth Street said that Mr. Morton had been dead about five hours. He leaves a stepson, Robert Clark, of Troy, N. Y.

CLERK AND DIAMONDS GONE.

Importer Asks Police to Find Man and $10,000 Package.

C. A. Seale, diamond importer, 180 Broadway, asked the police yesterday to find Irving Lavendol, a clerk, who, Seale reported, disappeared from the office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after receiving $10,000 worth of diamonds from the factory over the store. A general alarm was sent out.

Lavendol is described as 23 years old, five feet four inches tall, and weighing 135 pounds. He has blue eyes, blonde hair and fair complexion. He wore a brown suit and straw hat. He had been employed at the Seale store since last April.



C. O. PRATT TO LEAD PRUDENTIAL STRIKE

Veteran Organizer, Who Led Philadelphia Carmen, Will Direct the Agents.

STATE MEDIATOR AT WORK

Metropolitan and John Hancock Men Offer Aid—Appeals to Secretary Wilson and F. P. Walsh.

The New York State Industrial Commission took a hand yesterday in the strike of the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company when Michael J. Reagan, mediator of the Department of Labor, summoned the leaders of the striking agents to appear at his office at 230 Fifth Avenue at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and give a statement of their case. The Prudential will also be asked for its side of the controversy and the Industrial Commission plans to co-operate with the labor authorities in other States affected to bring about mediation. The Federal Department of Labor may also be asked to make an investigation.

Clarence O. Pratt, a strike organizer who directed the Philadelphia car strikes of 1909 and 1910, has come to the city to do the executive work for the insurance agents during their strike. His friends boast that he has never lost a strike and he has handled many. He once rang up nickels on a Cleveland street car.

More than 900 of the strikers gathered in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, yesterday and listened to reports of the spread of the strike to many cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Columbus. Of the 13,000 agents of the Prudential all over the United States, the strike leaders hope to get out 10,000. The leaders announced that among the towns in which Prudential agents would join the strike today were Elizabeth, N. J., Camden, Reading, and Wilmington. The strike is most general in the New York district, which includes Jersey City and Newark, in which the strikers say 1,300 of the company's 1,800 agents are out.

Reassures Policy Holders.

The Prudential Company issued a statement in which it said its policy holders were in no way affected by the strike. The union leaders said the policy holders would be affected. They declared one-third of the policy holders were in arrears. They said this was not an acute danger when the agents were on the job, but that the policies provided that when payments became four weeks overdue the policies lapsed. They thought this constituted a danger to the policy holders because very few made it a practice to go to the company's offices to pay their premiums.

Harry Lumpkin, President of the union, issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"We will have every Prudential agent in the United States and Canada with us before the end of the week. We are more than elated with the first two days of the strike. We have not tried to embrace the other insurance companies, but we have assurance from the agents of the Metropolitan Company and of the John Hancock Company that they are in sympathy with us and will help finance the strike."

Mr. Lumpkin said he was not so much concerned with the action of the Prudential agents in the West as in the East.

"Five-sixths of the Prudential's business is done within a radius of seventy-five miles of New York," he said. "I can safely say that 90 per cent. of the agents in Manhattan and the Bronx are on strike."

In denial of the statement of the Prudential that few of its agents in Brooklyn were out, Vice President Lang produced a Brooklyn agent who said that 300 Prudential agents had quit their jobs in Brooklyn to join the ranks of the strikers.

The Prudential announced from its home office in Newark yesterday that it had received telegrams from agents in all parts of the country offering to substitute for the striking agents. The company issued this formal statement:

"Exaggerated reports of agency disturbances in the New York district are causing the company no uneasiness whatever. Many of the agents who were absent yesterday reported today, and no difficulty is being experienced in meeting the situation. No policy interests have been neglected, and the company is taking care of its business without the least trouble."

Strikers' Statements Denied.

Officers of the company replied to the statement of the strike leaders that 1,300 men were out in the New York district that there were only 678 agents in the district.

"The reports are grossly exaggerated," said an official of the company. "The strike leaders report that 500 of our agents quit in Boston. As a matter of fact, the Boston force numbers 175, of which not one has quit. The company also denies that the strike has spread to Detroit."

The strikers declare that they make no demand upon the company except for the reinstatement of 30 or more agents, whom they say were dismissed for union activities. In a statement by an official of the company, he said:

"We have not discharged a man except for open disloyalty. A number of others have quit because they did not want to work for the company any longer. We have received no complaint from any agent of bad treatment."

The company also stated that adequate protection would be given "every man carrying a Prudential book."

Soon after this statement was issued the strikers' leaders said that forty-three of the fifty-two agents connected with the Hoboken offices of the Prudential had joined the strike. The fifty-two Bayonne agents who went on strike Monday yesterday drew up demands to be presented to the company. The officials refused to see their committee.

Estimates by the leaders as to the number of agents on strike varied, because, they said, they had not received detailed reports from the cities in which strikes had occurred. They expected to have today a more comprehensive idea of how far the strike has spread. They were sure that 3,000 agents were out, and one statement placed the number at 8,000 of the 13,000 agents of the company.

Will Appeal to Frank P. Walsh.

President Lumpkin announced last night that union members would lay their claims before Secretary of Labor Wilson in Washington this week. Frank P. Walsh, President of the Industrial Relations Commission, will also be asked to review the causes of the strike.

Mr. Lumpkin said yesterday that the company was sending detectives with the agents who had not struck to prevent union organizers from approaching them. A number of men congregated about the entrance to Bryant Hall yesterday and bottonholed strikers as they came in and out. Union leaders said they were spies sent by the company and demanded of policemen they be made to move on. This was done.

Assemblyman Joseph Carroll of Hudson County, N. J., addressed the strikers at Bryant Hall yesterday afternoon. He said the agents should work to get a Federal investigation.

Alker, Not Acker, Estate Appraised.

In the account of the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Alphonse H. Alker published in THE TIMES yesterday the name was printed Acker through a typographical error. Mr. Alker was the son-in-law of James E. Ward, founder of the Ward Line, and was a member of the bar for forty years, and for fifteen years devoted himself to doing charity legal work for the poor.

TRADE OUSTS OLD CLOCK.

Landmark at Fifth Avenue and 23d Street Goes to Nyack.

The big clock, which for several years has kept Twenty-third Street passers-by posted as to the time, has been removed from the second story of the building at the southwest corner of that thoroughfare and Fifth Avenue. Yesterday the big iron case was carefully lowered, and the operation attracted a larger crowd than many of the socialist noonday meetings can muster at the opposite side of Madison Square.

The passing of the big clock is another evidence of the radical changes in the former popular shopping block going on in the last few years. The old conditions have entirely gone, and wholesale trade is gradually taking the place formerly occupied by the retail shops.

A few years ago the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street was one of the busiest in the city. Lebolt & Co., jewelers, had their store on the ground floor. The clock was suspended from the corner of the building and extended several feet over the sidewalk. With its square iron frame the diameter was nearly ten feet. The clock dial had a diameter of about five feet. When new it cost $1,800. A few months ago Lebolt & Co. moved uptown. They found a customer for the big clock in the Rockland County Trust Company at Nyack.

Buy Our
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

QUALITY
All the cheapening processes of a hurried, helter-skelter civilization have failed to minimize the eternal appeal of quality.
The Thompson-Starrett Company owes its remarkable success perhaps most of all to the high-grade character of its labors.
THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN
No. 5.
Real Care Will Prevent Mere Accidents
Last year a grade-crossing watchman employed by the Long Island Railroad was struck by an automobile, the driver of which he was warning, thrown sixty feet and then deliberately run over and killed by the same machine. The driver was convicted of manslaughter and sent to jail for 90 days.
In 1915 eighteen motorists deliberately ran into and smashed 18 signs and a number of lanterns erected by the railroad for the protection of these very offenders.
That such things could happen shows how necessary it is for the common welfare that the public should co-operate with us in our campaign to end avoidable accidents at such grade-crossings as remain on Long Island.
Stop Before You Cross
The Long Island Railroad

Well, it's about time you dictated to The Dictaphone

There's no call for you to pat yourself on the back for doing the obvious thing. You are not a pioneer; a good many thousands of other keen business brains figured out the efficiency of The Dictaphone years before you ever got around to it.

Every single day more men realize how contrary to efficient business shorthand is. Business men who give even a second thought to this letter writing question realize the waste and extravagance of having letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. And realizing it—they dictate to The Dictaphone—and have their letters written once, on the typewriter; have them written better; get more of them and at least a third less in cost.

So it's about time you dictated to The Dictaphone. And let your typist do what she's paid for—produce finished typewriting instead of wasting a big part of every day taking short hand dictation. Besides, there's your own convenience and comfort. You don't know what real dictation is until you dictate to The Dictaphone. Always ready, it never tires, it's accurate, and is on the job day and night, before and after hours, Sundays and holidays.

Yes, it is about time you dictated to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

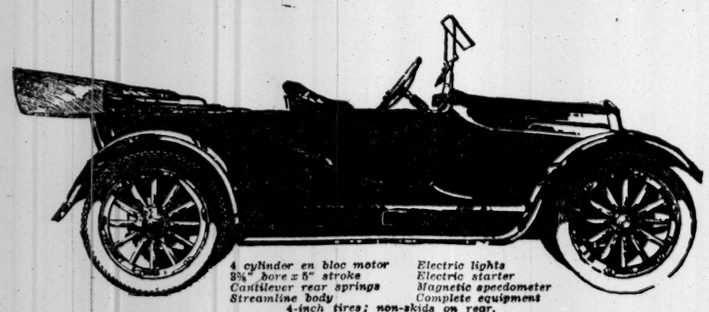
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.

From a letter from Rohe & Brother
527 West 36th Street, New York
It gives us great pleasure to record at the immediate moment into one of you machines, a compliance to the request contained in your favor of the 22nd inst., and we shall always be pleased to attest to the efficacy of this machine.
We might also mention in passing that we appreciate its use to such an extent that we do not believe that we could hardly get along without it.

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.
Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr.....
Tit

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone



The Greatest Power at the Lowest Price

31½ Horsepower

Overland
New Series
Model 75B

$635
5 Passenger Touring Car
Roadster $620
F.O.B. TOLEDO

IN spite of the fact that tens of thousands of people have bought or are considering the purchase of this Overland, there still seem to be a few who fail to realize that the car is the world's most powerful low priced car. Come and see to it today.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our Service Stations—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.

UNION HEADS RATIFY STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Agreement Will Be Submitted to Referendum Vote of Workers Today.

NEAR RIOT IN UNION SQUARE

Dissenters Declare Peace Pact Doesn't Grant Enough Concessions to Strikers.

By a vote of 43 to 10 the General Strike Committee of the Cloakmakers' Union ratified thestrike settlement drawn up by representatives of the strikers and the manufacturers Monday night. The agreement will be submitted to the strikers today for a ferendum vote. It will take two days to take the referendum, and if the agreement is accepted the workers will be ordered back to the shops Friday, and the twtlve weeks' strike which has cost both sides about $10,000,000 will be at an end.

The vote was taken after an all-day session of the committee in which the faction of dissenters was almost as strong as those who stuck by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, who fought long and hard for the ratification of the settlement.

Because they said they believed that the union had not gotten all it should a number of the heads of locals fought to have the agreement rejected.

The resentment of the dissenters reached a head last night, when after a meeting in the Labor Temple, in Fourteenth Street, a crowd of 1,500 cloakmakers marched to the headquarters of the union at 32 Union Square and demanded to see Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union. Schlesinger was not in. Antonio Volenti made a speech to the workers, who were mostly Italians, in which he attacked the settlement as a victory for the manufacturers. The crowd blocked the traffic, and the reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station were called in. It was raining by the time they arrived and the strikers raised umbrellas which had red ribbons tied to them. They were disbursed by the police reserves.

At the meeting of the Settlement Committee the situation was complicated when, by a vote of 40 to 42, the "price adjuster" clause was defeated. Under this clause there was to be a price adjuster, selected by the union and employers.

When the meeting of the Strike Committee was called to order, Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, read the agreement and explained its provisions.

The situation was further complicated when the workers read a statement issued by President E. J. Wile of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, in which he asserted the employers had won a victory in the settlement. Mr. Schlesinger issued a statement in reply, in which he said that the union had won.

Mr. Schlesinger pointed out that the controversy was begun not in a strike but in a lockout by the employers, who preferred not to deal with the union but with individuals. He said if the present agreement were ratified the workers would return to their employment with ranks unbroken, their union fully recognized, and under express provision giving preference to the hiring of union laborers.

The statement of Mr. Wile, on behalf of the manufacturers, said in part:

"The culmination of the strike, resulting in the agreement just made between this association and the union, confirms my predictions as to the ultimate outcome of this controversy. We now have succeeded in four fundamental principles: First, the elimination of the arbitrator or conciliator; second, the right to hire employes and to discharge them; the right to increase or decrease our employes to meet conditions in our factory and to retain such of our employes as we may desire on the basis of efficiency; third, we have relegated to the rear once and for all the equal distribution of work, and, fourth, prices once established cannot be resettled. We do not gloat over our victory, but we do say we have achieved all we started out for, and the lock-out and strike have not been in vain."

GIRL TO SUE FOR $10,000.

Says Man Who Promised to Marry Her Already Has a Wife.

Ill in bed at his home, 131 Johnson Avenue, Newark, Charles V. Van Horn, a salesman of advertising specialties, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Otto H. Lebert and Court Officer John McLoughlin at the instance of William Wern of 799 Van Wagenen Place, North Bergen, as a step in a $10,000 breach of promise suit brought by Wern against Van Horn in behalf of his daughter, Miss Elsie K. Wern. Bail fixed at $2,500 was furnished by a surety company.

Van Horn, through his attorney, entered an affidavit in the Supreme Court at Trenton, denying all the allegations in an affidavit made by his accuser.

Miss Wern tells in her affidavit that she became acquainted with Van Horn in a business way in October, 1915, when he called at the office where she was employed to solicit advertising. The affidavit goes on to say that the two eventually became friends, Miss Wern believing Van Horn to be unmarried.

The affidavit continues that Van Horn proposed marriage in New York in April, but when, eventually, his regard for her seemed to grow cold, she, on June 13, called him up on the telephone at his home and was answered by a woman, who said she was Mrs. Van Horn. Miss Wern says that later she called at the Johnson Avenue address, where she was confronted by a woman who told her, in Van Horn's presence, that for four years she had been the wife of the man who had promised to marry her. No date for the trial has been set.

MUNITION CO. HEAD KILLED.

Woods, Found Dead on Railroad, Believed to be Suicide.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 25.—C. B. Woods, President of the Phillipsburg Canister Works, was killed today while on his way from New York to Phillipsburg on a Central railroad train. His body was found along the tracks outside of Phillipsburg, after the conductor of the train, who knew him well, had found his umbrella and grip on the seat which he had occupied. There was a suspicion that Woods ended his life.

Woods was 64 years of age and resided with his wife and three sons at Chestnut Hill, on the outskirts of Easton, Penn.

The company of which he was the head has been reorganized several times. Lately it had a valuable contract through the Baldwin Locomotive Works to supply munitions for the Allies. Last week the contract was abrogated.

WANTED

Engineering Chemist

SALARY $1,500 TO $2,100.

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to August 4, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Requirements: A degree granted by college or technical school with chemistry as major subject, or proof of equivalent training and experience. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WE SELL SO

SOCONY TRADE MARK MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

WARNING to Motorists

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces only one regular grade of gasoline for motor cars—SOCONY Motor Gasoline.

Some dealers and garage men are selling poor blends and worthless mixtures under misleading names, trying to make the motorist believe he is getting our well-known product.

Do not let them deceive you.

If you want the genuine, reliable SOCONY Gasoline, look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign on service stations and garages.

This sign is the guarantee of quality, purity and reliability. It insures maximum power and miles per gallon, clean burning and freedom from carbon troubles.

Ask for SOCONY gasoline by name and buy only where you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

GRIFFIN CONTINUES HIS BRILLIANT PLAY ON LONGWOOD TENNIS COURTS, PUTTING OUT PELL

GRIFFIN, IN SUPERB FORM, DOWNS PELL

New York Tennis Player Beaten in Straight Sets by Conqueror of Williams.

KUMAGAE IN FOURTH ROUND

Japanese Advances In Easy Match —O'Neale and Hunter Defeat Washburn and Harte in Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The California tennis web entangled another Eastern star in the Longwood singles today, Theodore Roosevelt Fell, fifth in the national ranking, being vanquished by Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco in straight sets by the score of 6—1, 6—1, 9—7. The famous back-hand exponent was no match for his Coast rival, who played the same superlative tennis which brought him a victory over R. Norris Williams, 2d, yesterday. His achievement in defeating two such leading lights of the game in straight sets has raised Griffin to high status in the estimation of those who have been watching the play in the early rounds.

In eliminating Pell from the tournament Griffin played at the top of his game. Crafty and resourceful, he held the New Yorker at his mercy in the first two sets, and, though he was forced to a harder battle in the third, he still had the reserve to pull a deuce set out of the fire. The Californian's game fell off a bit in this last set after he had gained a lead of 4—1. Up to this time his carefully judged placements had kept Pell in difficulties, but now Griffin, with the end in sight, became a bit unsteady. Errors piled up against him and helped Pell to bring the set to deuce and even to the vantage game, but Griffin was able to recover control of his shots in time to place the set to his credit.

Among the other well-known players who advanced to the fourth round are Watson M. Washburn, Craig Biddle, William M. Johnston, and Roland Roberts, in the upper half, and in the lower half, with Griffin, are Joseph J. Armstrong, his next opponent, and Ichiya Kumagae of Tokio, three times victor over the Californian.

Griffin Fast and Steady at Outset.

Good judges who have closely observed the Californian in his play here are of the opinion that Griffin has taken a long stride forward in tennis strength. It had been anticipated that Pell would give him a real test, and a gallery of about 2,000 people surrounded the court today to witness the match. Confident of his own prowess, Griffin started at a fast pace and Pell was tottering on the brink of defeat less than fifteen minutes after the first set began. Both men held to the base line and that Pell was able to keep up this style of play speaks well for Griffin's skill in that department. Against Williams the Californian came to the net, but today he did not approach the barrier more than three times in the match. He was content to match strokes with the New Yorker on the basis of a back court game.

It seemed almost as if the Coast star was following a formula. For two sets there was the same strategy of placement shot, but Pell could find no proper retort to it. Griffin's favorite plan of attack was a shot down the line that drew Pell over the side of the court, and then a sharp cross court stroke that nicked it into the very heart of the corner angle. Later in the match there was some variation, soft strokes, that just trickled over the net, outwitting Pell, who was left flat-footed in the back court. Griffin's chance of passing, and uncanny way of hiding the intended direction of his strokes, kept the New Yorker guessing.

William S. McElroy, former New York State champion, dropped out of the tournament today under the persuasive influence of Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, who won a four set match at 6—0, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2. Roland Roberts, the San Francisco prodigy, won in straight sets over A. Reggio of Longwood, each set going to the Westerner at 6—3. E. H. Whitney and Craig Biddle had a stirring battle in the morning which the Philadelphian finally managed to win from his New York opponent at 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5.

Johnston to Meet Roberts Today.

The national champion, William M. Johnston, has been having an easy time of it since his arrival here. He has not yet met an opponent worthy of his mettle. He advanced to the fourth round this morning by defeating E. E. Denison at 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, and not at any time did he have to extend himself. The match tomorrow, however, promises better, for Johnston will then be pitted against Roberts, who has several times succeeded on the Pacific Coast in taking a set from the champion.

Watson M. Washburn of New York had another easy match, M. G. S. Rao of India and Harvard being the victim. The swarthy son of the East found Washburn's slap drive a potent offensive weapon, and gave up the struggle at 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

The Japanese players tasted of both success and defeat. Mikami, the lesser in ability, played against Irving Wright and the latter's chop stroke game broke up the Oriental's attack from the base line. He was drawn into the fore court by well placed shots and then was an easy victim of a passing stroke.

Kumagae, however, advanced to the fourth round by a victory over M. A. Conant. The latter could get only two games and both were in the second set, the other sets going to the Japanese at love. As was the case yesterday, Kumagae advanced to the net a number of times and the conviction grows that he is adopting the style of play of some of the Californians, who have been watch attentively during the last two days by the Oriental.

Another of the Californians bowed to an Eastern rival this morning. The latest one to fall is Ward Dawson, who was vanquished by R. N. Dana of Providence in a five set encounter, the score being 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2.

Dawson Greets Defeat With Jokes.

This was the comedy match of the tournament. For a time Dawson took it seriously, but as the contest wore on and his opponent began to forge ahead Dawson, realizing that he was nearing defeat, shot jests over the net with the ball. He was plainly tired, the transition from California's climate to New York having worked to his physical discomfiture.

Dana played a clever game. He was as steady as a clock and some of his back-hand shots were remarkable. In the last set he was continually drawing the weary Dawson out of position, and then passing him either down the lines or with a swift cross court stroke.

Dawson took the first two sets but the third went to Dana, and the Californian must have realized that his strength was waning, for at the conclusion of the third set he proposed that he default the next set and take the time that would be required to play it for a rest period. He was much surprised when the umpire said that under the rules he could not grant the request. All during the fifth set Dawson was talking to the spectators, commenting on his own inability to play.

The doubles competition for the eastern championship was ushered in today. The first round produced a brilliant contest in which George M. Church and Willis E. Davis vanquished Nathaniel W. Niles and G. P. ardiner, Jr., in a five-set contest at 6—8, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3. This match was played on the court beside that on which Pell and Griffin were fighting for victory and the crowd divided attention between the two.

Church and Davis are the favorites for the double honors and the way in which they played this afternoon was convincing proof of their prowess. The play teemed with thrilling moments. Sometimes the sharp volleying brought all four men to the net and then there was swift stroking that was almost too fast for the eye to follow. Davis was the backbone of his team. His service was broken through only once during the match, while Church lost his service a number of times.

Sharp Attack of Davis and Church.

In the first set Davis and Church both played to almost a faultless standard. Their attack was sharper than that of the opposing pair and this carried them along to victory.

In the next two sets there was a bit of unsteadiness on the part of Church, who was not sure of his ground strokes. His overhead game was also a trifle weak, and the Niles-Gardner combination was on the alert to take advantage of just such an opportunity. They carried off two sets before Davis and Church steadied. After the match had gone to two all Niles and Gardner continued to battle fiercely for the upper hand, but Church and Davis met every effort with a brilliant and successful defense.

Watson M. Washburn and Richard Harte, the Harvard baseball player, tried conclusions with James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter. Although considered one of the strongest teams in the upper half of the draw, Washburn and Harte were defeated in a five-set encounter. The score in favor of the victors was 5—7, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

It was sound tennis that brought victory to O'Neale and Hunter. Washburn played a sterling game for his team, but there was evidenced a lack of practice in the work of his partner, Harte. The summaries.

SINGLES.—Third Round—E. P. Larned, New York, defeated J. S. Pfaffmann, Harvard, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5; R. N. Dana, Providence, defeated Ward Dawson, California, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 8—6, 6—2; H. R. Scott, Longwood, defeated W. Preston, Boston, 6—0, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated E. H. Whitney, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5; Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated A. N. Reggio, Longwood, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Joseph J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, defeated William S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, 6—0, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2; Irving C. Wright, Longwood, defeated H. Mikami, Japan, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4; G. T. Putnam, Longwood, defeated H. J. Holt, Portland, 9—7, 6—3, 6—2; A. Ingraham, Providence, defeated H. A. MacKinney, Providence, 6—0, 5—7, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated M. A. Conant, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; R. N. Williams, 2d, New York, defeated M. G. S. Rao, Harvard, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; George C. Caner, Harvard, defeated J. B. Fenno, jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated E. E. Denison, Portland, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York, 6—1, 6—1, 9—7.

EASTERN DOUBLES—FIRST ROUND.—T. R. Pell and R. N. Williams, 2d, defeated R. Pfaffman and W. Crocker, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND.—James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter defeated Watson M. Washburn and R. Harte, 5—7, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; R. Biddle and C. Butler defeated W. D. Bourne and Harold Swain, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; J. W. Foster and R. M. Currier defeated B. S. Blake and J. S. Searbury, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; Craig Biddle and G. A. Lyon defeated R. C. Bray and G. F. Wales, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5; C. S. Garland and W. S. McElroy defeated H. B. Shaw and Hubert Means, 6—0, 6—3; A. A. Cameron and W. T. Whitehouse defeated C. Bates and W. H. Davis, 6—3, 8—6, 6—8, 4—6, 6—2; Wallace F. Johnson and J. J. Armstrong defeated William Bank, 3d, and George C. Caner, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; I. N. White and M. E. Johnson defeated H. C. Harrison and E. C. Ingram, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7; J. S. Pfaffmann and George W. Wightman defeated W. T. Holt and A. N. Reggio, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5; H. B. Bretz and H. H. Bundy defeated C. E. Hockmeyer and V. F. Hockmeyer, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3; George C. Church and Willis E. Davis defeated Nathaniel W. Niles and George P. Gardner, Jr., 6—3, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

TENNIS TOURNEY PUT OFF.

Event at Edgemere Will Not Begin Until Tomorrow.

The rain of yesterday played havoc with the tennis courts of the Edgemere Country Club, at Edgemere, L. I., and as a result the opening matches in the club's annual invitation singles tournament, which were scheduled for this afternoon, have been postponed until tomorrow. The drawing for the first round was held last night, and sixteen exhibitions were arranged for tomorrow.

The few metropolitan stars who did not go to Longwood have entered in the Edgemere tournament, and among them are Alric H. Man, Jr., who in 1914 won the Lancaster trophy, which will be at stake again, and Walter Merrill Hall, number 10 on the national ranking list, who captured the trophy last year. Another contestant will be Charles M. Johnston, Jr., former intercollegiate champion of New England. The draw is as follows:

Elliott Binzen vs. George S. Groesbeck; Dr. William Jennings vs. Frederick G. Bagg; H. H. Harris vs. Frank Loughman; W. L. Pate vs. W. S. Holt; Walter Merrill Hall vs. Harold Taylor; B. Kuechler vs. Frank Strobel; Fred Major vs. Charles C. Chambers; R. H. Rees vs. Arthur Craigin; Charles H. Low vs. Arthur MacPherson; Charles H. Johnston, Jr., vs. Fred Bass, Jr.; L. Stern vs. John McLoughlin; Alric H. Man, Jr., vs. Allan H. Behr; F. Fixman vs. G. M. Phillips; G. A. L. Dionne vs. A. Peaslee; R. L. Baggs vs. Dr. William Rosenbaum.

The postponement of the singles will probably mean that the doubles will not get under way until Friday, and possibly not until Saturday.

WRENN TO ACT AS REFEREE.

Will Be In Chair at Intersectional Lawn Tennis Matches.

Robert D. Wrenn, former President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has accepted an invitation to act as referee in the West vs. East matches, which will be held at the West Side Tennis Club courts in Forest Hills, L. I., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 4 and 5. During the time when Mr. Wrenn was President of the association, he was one of the prime movers in the campaign for annual intersectional matches.

The rain and damp weather of the last couple of weeks have put the turf at Forest Hills in excellent condition, and a few days of hot sun will make the playing surface the best in the country. The matches will be played, as last year, on four courts laid out between the grand stands. The stands, which will seat 7,000 persons, are rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that the finishing touches will be put on them at least three or four days before the time scheduled for the matches.

BALTUSROL WOMEN BEATEN

Glen Ridge Golfers Give Opposing Team Its First Defeat.

For the first time since the team contests of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association began, the Baltusrol team was beaten yesterday, when the members of that club met the Glen Ridge players on the links of the latter club. The Glen Ridge women scored a clean-cut victory, winning by 7 to 2. Mrs. Harding was the only Baltusrol player to gain points.

Englewood defeated Hollywood on the Hollywood links by 8 to 0, and the Cranford team defeated Hackensack by the same score. The results:

GLEN RIDGE.		BALTUSROL.
Miss H. Finckel	3	Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser 0
Mrs. H. L. Johnstone	1	Mrs. F. Pruyn 0
Mrs. E. C. Koempel	3	Mrs. V. Miller 0
Mrs. E. S. Mitchell	0	Mrs. Harding 2
Total	7	Total 2

Played at Glen Ridge.

CRANFORD.		HACKENSACK.
Mrs. F. B. Ryan	1	Mrs. H. Barclay 0
Mrs. E. F. Wild	1	Mrs. T. H. Thomas 0
Mrs. F. H. Crary	3	Miss Hartshorne 0
Total	5	Total 0

Played at Cranford.

ENGLEWOOD.		HOLLYWOOD.
Mrs. J. F. Irving	2	Mrs. T. Seasongood 0
Miss G. Pickhardt	2	Mrs. W. Erdman 0
Mrs. A. Shoaf	1	Mrs. C. L. Greenhal 0
Miss G. F. Wood	3	Mrs. H. Goldsmith 0
Total	8	Total 0

Played at Hollywood.

Plainfield won from Montclair, Norwood from Arcola, and Forest Hills from Westfield, all by default.

YOUNG PACER SETS NEW WORLD'S MARK

Miss Harris M. Wins Chamber of Commerce Stake with Heats in 2:01¼ and 2.01¾.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Miss Harris M. won the classic $5,000 Chamber of Commerce stake for 2:06 pacers in straight heats from a sterling field here today. In taking the first two heats in 2:01¼ and 2:01¾ the speedy Indianapolis side-wheeler established a new world's record for the fastest heat and the fastest two heats ever paced by a four-year-old filly.

Incidentally Miss Harris M. clipped a second and a half from the record time for the stake in the first heat. The previous best time was made in 1913 by Frank Bogash, Jr., which went the distance in 2:02¾.

The Indianapolis horse was the favorite, selling in the pools for $500 to $235 for Goldie C. and $140 for The Beaver. Miss Harris M. was beaten away from the wire in the first heat by four horses and was well back at the half. Rounding into the stretch McDonald came around on the outside with the favorite and in a great driving finish beat Goldie C. in the startling time recorded above.

Miss Harris M. came back strongly in the second heat, winning in even more impressive style than in the first. She had a length at the finish over Sadie Densmore, which was a length before Billy Dale. She won the third heat, also, in a driving finish by a neck from Savoy, which was a neck in front of Sadie Densmore.

Harods Creek won the Hotel Wayne sweepstakes, capturing two heats out of the three. Expressive Lou, driven by Murphy, finished second.

The summaries:

2:12 TROT—HOTEL WAYNE THREE-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

Two in Three Heats. $800 Added.

Harrods Creek, ch. c., by General Watts, (Engleman)	2	1	1
Expressive Lou, b. m., by Atlantic Express, (Murphy)	1	2	2
Brownie Watts, br. f., (B. Fleming)	3	3	3
Lightsome Hatch, br. m., (Jones)	dis.		
Peter Dixie, b. c., (Rea)	dis.		

Time—2:08¾; 2:11¾; 2:10.

2:06 PACE—BOARD OF COMMERCE STAKE.

Purse $4,000. Three Heats.

Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter the Great, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Sadie Densmore, ch. m., (Thomas)	3	2	3
Savoy, blk. g., (Floyd)	11	5	2
Goldie C., b. m., (Valentine)	2	9	10
Billy Dale, b. g., (Cox)	6	3	4
Ben Earl, b. g., (M. Childs)	4	4	7
Lillian T., blk. m., (Wilson)	7	4	7
Roan Hal, ro. g., (Earing)	9	10	5
White Sox, b. m., (Durfee)	10	8	9
The Problem, blk. g., (Murphy)	10	8	9
The Beaver, b. h., (B. Fleming)	5	dis.	
Pat Carmody, br. h., (Walker)	12	dis.	

Time—2:01¾; 2:01¾; 2:04¾.

2:12 PACE.

Purse $1,200. Three Heats.

Patrick M., blk. g., by Norbells, (Stokes)	1	3	3
Dexter Direct, br. h., by Baron Direct, (Egan)	7	6	1
Dulmeter, b. g., by Dulm, (Lindsay)	8	1	6
Derby Custer, ch. g., (Murphy)	6	2	2
Allen B., b. h., (Cox)	7	5	8
Red Mile, ch. g., (McAllister)	3	8	5
Contentious, b. h., (Valentine)	5	7	4
John Malcomb, b. g., (Daniels)	5	7	7

Time—2:06¾; 2:05¼; 2:08¾.

TO BEAT 2:30¼ TROT.

Virginia Fox, br. m., by Peeler Dare, (Colby,) won. Time—2:16¼.

LARGE FIELD AT EKWANOK.

Many Well-Known Golfers In Tourney Which Begins Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 25.—One hundred and twenty golfers are entered for the seventeenth annual First Presidents Cup tournament, which will begin tomorrow morning on the Ekwanok course and continue through the week. A qualifying round of eighteen holes will take played tomorrow and match play will follow, with the final match on Saturday.

Among the well-known golfers entered are Max R. Marston, Baltusrol; D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore C. C.; W. H. Gardiner, Garden City; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich; John M. Ward, Garden City; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee; W. A. Barber, Vermont State champion; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline; Gilman P. Tiffany, Mohawk; C. H. Gardiner, Agawam; W. Scelen, Brooklawn, and F. B. Jennings, jr., Mount Anthony.

Women Golfers Play in Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 25.—This was the first day of match play in the women's open golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club. Wet grounds and fog made it hard going. Mrs. Julius Fleischmann of New York and Cincinnati beat Miss Eugenia Terry of New York by 2 and 1. Mrs. Louis Brown of Pittsburgh beat Mrs. John Alden Philbrick of Montclair, 2 up.

DATES FOR SOCCER FIXED.

Entries for National Challenge Cup Will Close Oct. 1.

Thomas W. Cahill, secretary of the United States Football Association, who will sail for Norway and Sweden with the American soccer team on the steamship Frederik VIII. this afternoon, mailed notices yesterday to the soccer clubs of this country that the entries for the next National Challenge Cup competition, under the auspices of the U. S. F. A., will close at midnight, Oct. 1, and that drawings for the qualifying round and the first round proper will take place on the evening of Oct. 3.

The following dates have been sanctioned by the National Challenge Cup Committee: Qualifying round, on or before Oct. 22; first round, on or before Nov. 12; second round, on or before Dec. 17; third round, on or before Jan. 14; fourth round, on or before Feb. 25; semi-finals, on or before March 25; final, on or before April 22.

MOTOR CYCLISTS ARE READY

Many Assemble at Providence for Annual Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Several hundred motorcyclists, who will attend the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, began to arrive here today. The largest squad of the riders reached here shortly after 5 o'clock, and was composed of those who took part in the 560-mile endurance run from Albany.

This group started from Albany at 4 A. M. yesterday and went to the east, over the Mohawk trail to Pittsfield, Mass., and then to the northeast, reaching Portland, Me., this morning at 9 o'clock. From there they struck south and, passing through Boston soon after 3 o'clock this afternoon, began the last lap of the journey to this city and the convention.

At 1 o'clock tomorrow there will be races at Narragansett Park. The feature of the convention will be the race at Narragansett Park on Saturday, and the convention will come to a close Sunday with a run to Newport.

Hammer Matched with O'Leary.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Ever Hammer of Chicago and Johnny O'Leary, Canadian lightweight champion, were matched today to box twelve rounds to a decision in Boston on Aug. 1. They agreed to weigh 135 pounds.

FUTURITY HAS FINE ENTRY.

Best Two-Year-Olds in East to Run —Gross Value $25,000.

Nominations for the Futurity, one of the most important races on the American turf, were announced yesterday by officials of the Westchester Racing Association. The event will be run during the Autumn meeting at Belmont Park on Saturday, Sept. 2.

The Futurity is by far the richest stake to be raced for in recent years. It is estimated that the gross value will be nearly $25,000. The entries include all of the best two-year-olds which have been racing around the Metropolitan Circuit this season, and also a number which have not yet been seen.

The conditions of the race call for two-year-olds, by subscription of $20 each, or only $10 if the money is sent with the entry, for mares covered in 1913, and a further subscription of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by Nov. 1, 1915, or $100 unless struck out by July 15, 1916. Each starter has to pay $250 additional, all of which goes to the second and third horses.

The association adds $5,000, of which $1,750 goes to the breeders of the first three horses. The nominators of the winner and the second and third horses—namely, the nominators of the mares—will receive $1,000, $500, and $250 of the added money respectively, whether they are the owners of the horses when the race takes place or not.

The race is six furlongs, and it is the first event where two-year-olds are asked to go this distance. Last year the race was won by Harry Payne Whitney's Thunderer. There were sixteen starters and the value was $16,590.

The owners, nominations, and breeding follow:

Archibald Berkile's br. f. Inverbelle, by Aeronaut-Cintrella, (3.)

August Belmont's b. c. Deer Trap, by Trap Rock-Delusion, (3.)

August Belmont's ch. c. Woodtrap, by Trap Rock-Woodville, (3.)

Beverwyck Stable's (E. C. Cowdin) ch. c. Top O' the Wave, by Ballot-Spindrift, (3.)

E. R. Bradley's ch. f. Believe Me Boy, by Cunard-Love-not, (3.)

J. Hart Brown's b. c. Little Pat, by Ballot-Subdue, (3.)

James Butler's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Lively, by Ballot-Livonia, (3.)

James Butler's (J. E. Madden) br. c. Bally, by Balot-Sally K., (3.)

James Butler's (J. E. Madden) blk. c. Ivory Black, by Star Shoot-Ivory Bells.

J. N. Camden's ch. c. Petrograd, by Peter Quince-Carthagena.

Capt. E. B. Cassat's br. f. Cachet, by Aeronaut-Princess Chic, (3.)

Clifford A. Cochran's b. c. Phillipic, (imp.,) by Cicero-Quair, (3.)

Clifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) b. c. Kebo, by Ogden-Cremorne.

Clifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) b. f. Mary Powell, by Star Shoot-Flora Pomona.

Clifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) ch. f. Yellow Sally, by Star Shoot-Frances McClelland.

Clifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) ch. f. Maderia, by Star Shoot-Golden Drop, (3.)

Clifford A. Cochran's (J. E. Madden) b. f. Burlesque, by Masquerade, (3.)

Ralph D. Earle's (J. G. Greener) b. c. Mirza, by Masetto-Ocanya, (3.)

W. P. Ford's br. f. Catharine Coolidge, by Meelick-Marguerite R., (3.)

David Gideon's br. f. Admiration, by Ogden-Her Majesty.

H. P. Headley's (Hal Price Headley ch. c. Buford, by Ballot-Ollie Belle, (3.)

H. H. Hewitt's ch. f. Avis, by Ballot-Aviston, (3.)

H. H. Hewitt's b. c. Skeptic, by Sain-Inspiration.

H. H. Hewitt's b. f. Star Maid, by Star Shoot-Coy Maid.

J. L. Holland's ch. c. Jason, by Martinet-Druid.

Frederick Johnson's ch. f. Pleasant Dreams, by Trap Rock-Privateer, (3.)

G. E. Johnson, jr.'s (E. C. Cowdin) ch. c. Honolo Sweet Home, by Ballot-Homespun, (3.)

W. S. Kilmer's (George Starr) b. c. Election, by Ballot-Sadie S., (3.)

Ira Kuykendall's br. c. —, by Interpose-Carta Blanca, (5.)

Ira Kuykendall's blk. f. —, by Interpose-Bertie Buckaloo, (5.)

Ira Kuykendall's blk. or br. f. —, by Interpose-Guadalupe, (5.)

Ira Kuykendall's b. f. Lady S, by Interpose-Lady Browning, (5.)

Ira Kuykendall's br. b.[illegible] c. I'll Do, by Interpose-Miss Snack, (5.)

Ira Kuykendall's b. c. Wild Coon, by Interpose-Rosalia, (5.)

Ira Kuykendall's b. c. Posing Dale, by Interpose-Shannondale, (5.)

Ira Kuykendall's br. f. Miss Ted, by Interpose-Ted Sullivan, (5.)

Mrs. A. Livingston's ch. g. Smart Money, by Armeath 2d-Servilla.

A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) b. c. Stargazer, by Star Shoot-Busy Maid.

A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Seminole King, by Star Shoot-Belle of Glendale, (3.)

A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) br. c. Fel Swoop, by Star Shoot-Okitau.

A. K. Macomber's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Star Master, by Star Shoot-The Lady in Blue.

J. E. Madden's ch. c. Starlike, by Star Shoot-Rosalee.

J. E. Madden's (C. W. Moore) ch. c. Old Eylers, by McGee-Sanfara.

Andrew Miller's (Hal Price Headley) b. c. Ticket, by Star Shoot-Miss Donna, (3.)

T. C. McDowell's ch. f. America, by Voter-Bracegirdle.

Mrs. S. McNaughton's (Parker Whitney) br. c. James F. Cummins, by Von Tromp-Jourdain, (3.)

Mrs. S. McNaughton's (Parker Whitney) br. c. Riverdale, by Von Tromp-Ruth W., (3.)

Mrs. S. McNaughton's (Parker Whitney) br. c. Riverdale, by Von Thomp-Ruth W., (3.)

Oneck Stable's (C. W. Moore) b. f. Tragedy, by McGee-Josie L.

Oneck Stable's ch. f. Artemis, by Star Shoot-Oneck Queen.

Oneck Stable's br. c. The Knocker, by Waterboy-Kiamesha.

John F. Palmer's b. f. Virginia James, by Jesse James-Hen Virginia.

John F. Palmer's br. c. Three Leg, by Jesse James-Halloween, (3.)

Quincy Stable's (E. R. Bradley) ch. c. Burlingame, by Cunard-Sweet Alice.

Quincy Stable's (A. B. Hancock) ch. c. Three Cheers, by Celt-Sumptuous, (3.)

O. P. Robinson's ch. c., by Sunburst-Lightning Flash, (5.)

John Sanford's (J. E. Madden) b. c. Achilles, by Star Shoot-Veil, (3.)

John W. Schorr's (J. S. Barbee) b. c. Frank Coleman, by Peep o'Day-My Gypsa.

Sunset Stable's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Defense, by Star Shoot-Dike, (3.)

Sunset Stable's (J. E. Madden) ch. c. Starfish, by Star Shoot-Unterock.

H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Tumbler, by All Gold-Flip Flap, (3.)

H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Vivid, by All Gold-Jersey Lightning, (3.)

H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Hard Cash, by All Gold-Uranla, (3.)

H. P. Whitney's b. f. Bonnie Witch, by Broomstick-Bonnie Star.

H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Rickety, by Broomstick-Queen of Hearts.

H. P. Whitney's ch. c. Bellringer, by Burgomaster-Vespers.

H. P. Whitney's b. f. Bakshecsh, by Hamburg-Bashti, (3.)

H. P. Whitney's br. c. Hwfa, by Hamburg-Devoted, (3.)

H. P. Whitney's br. c. Master McGrath, by Hamburg-Greyhound, (3.)

Wickliffe Stable's ch. f. Vague, by Celt-Dreaming, (3.)

Wickliffe Stable's br. c. Assume, by Disguise-Chancery, (3.)

Wickliffe Stable's br. f. Diversion, by Sweep-Dominoes, (3.)

Wickliffe Stable's b. f. Mida, by Voter-Midge.

R. T. Wilson, Jr's (J. E. Madden) br. or blk c. Firing Line, by Star Shoot-Royal Gun.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c. Campfire, by Olambala-Nightfall.

French Thoroughbreds to be Sold.

A notable sale of imported thoroughbred horses will be held at the Saratoga race course on Tuesday, Aug. 15, when Delbert Reiff will dispose of twenty-five head of French-bred yearlings and two-year-olds, sired by Elf, Rock Sand, Alcantara II., Sundridge, Oversight, Prestige, Helleon, San Antonio, Negeful, Querido, Maxium, Arc de Triomph, MacDonald, Ramrod, Ossian, and Fitz Herbert. All the youngsters are out of high-class mares from the best families in the French and English stud books.

MELROSE STAKES WON BY HAUBERK

W. R. Coe's Speedy Colding Lands Feature Event at the Empire City Course.

Mud horses had another inning at the Empire City track yesterday. The course was ankle deep in mire, and the thoroughbreds wallowed and plowed their way through to the finish in the various events. The fields were small and the attendance was principally confined to those persons known as the "regulars."

The feature of the program was the Melrose Stakes, valued at $1,500, for three-year-olds and upwards, a selling affair at one mile and a sixteenth. The winner was W. R. Coe's Hauberk, which defeated Andrew Miller's Bac by a length. With W. J. Anderson's Sir William Johnson scratched, the field was reduced to four contestants.

Although bumped at the start and knocked out of his stride, Hauberk was not long in getting under way after the barrier was sprung. Campbell, Captain Cassatt's promising young rider, had the mount, and for a time he remained behind Bac, which made the early pace. Coming around the turn into the stretch, the winner came up alongside of Bac, and for almost a sixteenth they ran stride for stride.

Hauberk, in making the bend, ran out slightly and took the middle of the course. The pair raced almost to the Judges' stand together. Fifty yards from the finish the victor, under a furious drive, took the lead, and came on, to win by a short length. The Quincy Stable's Sky Pilot was third all the way. Wooden Shoes, the only other contestant, was making his first appearance since racing at Aqueduct. After the race the winner, entered for $1,000, was bid up to $32,500 and retained by the owner.

Jockey Shilling was in particularly good form, riding three of the six winners on the program. He had the mount on Gloomy Gus in the opening race and won by six lengths. The event was a two-year-old selling affair, and it afforded those horsemen who have been taking part in bidding up and claiming into the last days an opportunity to get a start early in the afternoon. The winner was entered for $900 and apparently no one wanted him, but I. M. Hedrick claimed Clifford A. Cochran's Daddy Long Legs for $1,000.

While there were five starters there was very little to the race, as Gloomy Gus rushed into a winning lead in the first furlong. The further he went the greater became his lineal, and he easily passed the stand practically pulled up. Daddy Long Legs did not get off as well as the others, but finished gamely, beating the tiring Gertrude Marie for the place.

Shilling took the next race also with Ninety Simplex. This event was for nonwinners of three races since May 17, and was another selling event in which I. M. Hedrick figured conspicuously ex post facto. The winner entered for $500, was bid up to $900, and went to the present owner at Woodfair.

Ninety Simplex was off in front when the barrier went up and made every pole a winning one, never being really let down in any part of the race. He won handily with six lengths to spare. Royal Meteor was always the one closest to the winner, but never in a position where he caused the followers of Ninety Simplex the least anxiety. The second horse was eight lengths in front of Maifou, while the remainder of the field trailed throughout.

The colors of the Brighton Stable flashed in front when Spring, with Taplin up, won the Hillsdale Handicap, at six furlongs. The Rock Sand filly had to do her best to defeat Fenmouse, also a three-year-old by the same sire.

Taplin appeared to be in no hurry to take the winner into the lead, and Fenmouse and Dorcas alternated in cutting out the pace. Coming into the stretch, Sprint was able to slip into the inside berth, and she raced the other two figuratively off their legs, finally catching and passing Fenmouse. Fenmouse, from the finish, to win by a scant half length. Pan Maid showed plenty of speed at the start, but tired before the finish, and came in last.

The third victory for Shilling was in the fifth race, a selling event for four-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a furlong. Transit, the winner, from the Marrone stable, was boosted from an entered price of $700 to $1,400 by H. Bennett. The necessary $5 was forthcoming from the stable and the horse was protected.

Transit did not have to go very fast to obtain the lion's share of the purse, as the getting was good. Stalwart Helen, which was second, was in difficulties at the start, and did not get into her stride until the other horses had a commanding lead. The filly showed both gameness, however, in coming from that position, making up a lot of ground, and finishing next to the winner. Daingerfield, which many thought to have a good chance of figuring prominently, was unable to do better than third. Campbell, his jockey, lost one of his stirrup irons, and almost fell off his mount.

A nose separated Whitney Belle and Harry Payne Whitney's Gladiola in the last race, which was won by the former. Mink, who ran in the Whitney entry, made a protest, asserting that he had been fouled by Taplin on the winner, but the judges would not allow the claim, and the race stood as run.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

Gloomy Gus, 110, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 111 pounds, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 2½ to 1, 3 to 5, out. (H. Shilling).....1

Daddy Long Legs, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 4½ to 1, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, (J. McCahey).....2

Gertrude Marie, Brighton Stable's br. f., 113, 11 to 10, 7 to 20, out. (E. Taplin).....3

Moonlighter, (imp.,) Stalwart-Van also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, non-winners of three races since May 17; one mile. Time—1:44.

Ninety Simplex, E. E. Peck's ch. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Marathon-Flash of Lightning, 11 to 10, 1 to 3, out. (H. Shilling).....1

Royal Meteor, J. J. Mahon, Jr.'s ch. g., aged, 115, 2 to 1, 9 to 20, 1 to 6, (L. Lyke).....2

Maifou, F. A. Herold's ch. f., 3, 102, 4½ to 1, even, 2 to 5, (R. Ball).....3

Woodfair, Mary Estelle, Gainsborough, Col. Holloway, Monmouth also ran. Tie Pin scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maiden, handicap, with $800 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

Sprint, Brighton Stable's b. f., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Rock Sand-Sprite, 13 to 5, 7 to 5, out. (E. Taplin).....1½

Fenmouse, J. A. Muller's br. f., 4, 116, 13 to 10, 2 to 5, out. (C. Burlingame).....2½

Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 3, 107, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, even, (R. Hoffman).....3½

Pan Maid also ran. Lorac and Comely scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Melrose Stakes, selling; $1,500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

Hauberk, W. R. Coe's b. c., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, 13 to 10, 1 to 4, and out. (E. Campbell).....1

YANKEES YIELD TO THE WHITE SOX

CALDWELL IS WILD, YANKS ARE TAMED

Ray Casts Sphere with Anything but Precision, Nullifying His Mates' Stick Work.

TWO SOX TWIRLERS RETIRE

Yet Donovanites Can't Compensate for Caldwell, and Chicago Escapes with Game, 13 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Plucky work with the bat by the Yankees today could not counteract poor pitching by Ray Caldwell, and the New York team tumbled into a defeat in the first clash of its second Western trip. Manager Donovan thinks his team will hold first place, crippled or not crippled, and the stiff upper lip he carries reflects the fighting spirit of the whole team. His men made a gritty stand today against a team which was scoring a lot of runs—the score was 13 to 8—but the numerous ways in which Caldwell complicated matters gave his mates a handicap which was too much for them.

Lee Magee, who hurt his ankle in Buffalo yesterday, is out of it for a day or two, but Hugh High was back in position. Donovan had his outfield all shaken up before the game was over. His moves for the most part worked well, but every time the Yankees drew up close to the White Sox Caldwell took a turn for the worse.

The White Sox made runs in large clumps, doing their best hitting when Caldwell was having fits of wildness. Whenever Ray passed anybody or hit any one—and his fall from grace was so complete that he did both—some Chicagoan stepped up and slammed him. Disaster of this sort occurred three times, and the third one put the White Sox so far ahead that all the uphill battling of the Yankees was thrown away.

Cicotte, who began for the Sox, was as wild as Caldwell, but less time was given him in which to show his remissness. Russell relieved him in the second inning, and in due time was saluted with a cordiality by the Yanks which made him beat an unceremonious retreat to the shed.

Yanks Lead at Start.

Cicotte passed Hartzell and Peck in the first inning. Between passes High forced Hartzell, but Pipp singled and sent High home, and when Schalk dropped the return to the plate of Oldring's fly to Felsch, Peck produced a run. A two-run lead at the outset was splendid, but the pleasant frame of mind created in the New York camp had short life.

Caldwell immediately began disbursing passes. The White Sox made five runs in their first inning. The manner of this was as follows: A walk by Murphy, a sacrifice by Weaver, a walk by Collins, a Texas League two-bagger by Jackson, the hitting of Ness with a pitched ball, a pass to Felsch, which crowded a run to the plate, and a three-bagger by Schalk.

Ray Fisher's equanimity was so upset by the turn of affairs in the first inning that he growled and growled at Dineen until that official banished him from the bench. The Yankees tallied in the second inning on a pass to Nunamaker, a passed ball, and a single by Baumann. They tallied again in the fifth on a triple by Peck and a sacrifice hit by Pipp. Two of them were on bases in the fourth, with one out, when Terry killed a rally. He made a dazzling play on Caldwell's slap through short and threw to third for a force where he could not possibly have thrown out Caldwell at first.

The Yanks were only one run behind when the Sox started their fifth inning, but they were four runs in arrears when the Sox finished. A single by Weaver, a pass to Collins, a throw to the wrong base by Caldwell when Jackson bunted, a single through the diamond by Ness, a sacrifice fly, and a squeeze play netted three runs.

Rally Is in Vain.

The Yankees came through with a sharp hitting flurry in the sixth, scored three times, and scared the Sox. Two were out when Caldwell pierced short field with a single. Baumann crammed a hit to right, Mullen slugged to centre for two bases, and Peck scorched the diamond with a hot single. Scott relieved the harassed Russell and put a quietus on the Yanks.

Caldwell had had two bad innings, but his sixth was his worst. Leibold tapped him for two bases. Murphy bunted, and Caldwell for the second time threw to the wrong base. He tossed to Boone at third, but when the ball arrived Leibold had already done so. A pass to Collins filled the bases, and Caldwell was taken out. Only one hit was made off Love, this by Jackson with the bases filled. However, he made a wild throw to third which let two runs slip in. Otherwise he did well and far better than Caldwell. Mullen grounded to Terry in the ninth. The Sox shortstop made a two-base throw. Mullen advanced on Peck's fly to Felsch and jogged home on a sacrifice fly by Pipp. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PoA	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PoA
Murphy,rf	2	2	1	2	0	Hartzell,rf	0	0	0	0
Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0	Baumann,lf	4	1	2	4
Wear,3b	4	2	2	1	1	High,lf	1	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	2	2	3	0	4	Mullen,cf	3	2	1	2
Jackson,lf	4	3	3	2	0	P'paugh,ss	4	2	2	0
Ness,1b	3	1	1	11	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	1	11
Felsch,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Oldring,rf	3	0	2	2
Schalk,c	2	0	1	3	2	Gedeon,2b	5	0	1	0
Terry,ss	4	0	0	3	5	Boone,3b	3	0	0	1
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	2	N'maker,c	3	1	1	4
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	0	Caldwell,p	2	1	1	0
J.Collins,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Love,p	1	0	0	1
aLeibold	1	1	1	0	0	bAlexander	1	0	0	0
Total	29	13	9	27	17	Total	35	8	11	24	12

a-Batted for Russell in sixth inning.
b-Batted for High in second inning.

Chicago	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	—13
New York	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	—8

Two-base hits—Mullen, Oldring, Jackson, Leibold, Weaver. Three-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Weaver, Ness, Jackson, Schalk, Murphy. Sacrifice flies—Pipp, (2.) Felsch. Double play—E. Collins, Terry, and Ness. Left on bases—New York 7; Chicago, 5. First on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 5; off Love, 1; off Cicotte, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 8 hits, 11 runs in five innings, none out in sixth; off Love, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Cicotte, 1 hit, 2 runs in one and one-third innings; off Russell, 8 hits, 4 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Scott, 2 hits, 1 run in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Ness.) Struck out—By Love, 2; by Russell, 2; by Scott, 1. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 3; Atlanta, 0.
Memphis, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 4.
Little Rock, 3; Nashville, 1.

Eastern League.

Portland, 5; Hartford, 4.
Lawrence, 1; New Haven, 0.
Worcester, 4; Lynn, 2.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 7; Toledo, 3.
Louisville, 9; Columbus, 1.
Kansas City, 3; St. Paul, 1.
Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 2.

Judges for Plainfield Dog Show.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 25.—The Plainfield Kennel Club at its meeting last night named the following judges for the fifth annual bench show, Sept. 28: Mrs. Frank F. Clark, Larchmont, N. Y.; Mrs. Abbie Rubino, Bergenfield; Fred Hill, Valley Cottage, N. Y.; George Greer, Rye, N. Y.; James Meade and Dr. E. Demund, Brooklyn; Vintor P. Breeze, Newark, and Dr. Henry Jarrett, Philadelphia.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Boston, 2,
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati at New York,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn,
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia,
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 13; New York, 8.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 4.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	32	.600
Boston	43	35	.551
Philadelphia	44	36	.550
Chicago	43	45	.489
New York	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	38	43	.475
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	37	.580
Boston	49	38	.563
Cleveland	50	39	.562
Chicago	49	40	.551
Washington	47	41	.534
Detroit	47	45	.511
St. Louis	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	19	62	.235

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York,
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn,
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

SPEAKER'S BAT BEATS SOX.

Drives in Three of Indians' Runs, Downing His Old Team.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Cleveland won the opening game of the series from Boston here today, 5 to 4. Speaker defeated his former teammates by making three hits, driving in three runs and scoring two himself. Boston had the tying run on third in the ninth, but Bagby retired the side by fanning Walker. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PoA	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PoA
Graney,lf	2	1	0	2	0	Hooper,rf	5	1	2	2	0
W'gans,ss	3	2	0	2	2	Barry,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Speaker,cf	3	2	3	3	0	Lewis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Hillz'el,1b	4	1	1	10	3
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	14	1	Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,3b	4	0	1	1	2	Gardner,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Daly,c	3	0	0	3	0	Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Howard,2b	3	0	0	1	4	Thomas,c	2	1	1	7	0
Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	4	Ruth,p	4	0	2	3	3
						Foster,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0
						bMcNally	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	6	27	14	Total	33	4	10	24	15

a-Batted for Barry in ninth inning.
b-Ran for Henriksen in ninth inning.
Errors—Wambsgans, Hohlfeldt.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Roth, Speaker, Scott. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Walker, Lewis, (2.) Scott. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Bagby, 4; off Ruth, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 10 hits, 3 runs in nine innings; off Ruth, 4 hits, 2 runs in seven innings, none out in eighth; off Foster, 2 hits, 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By Bagby, 2. Wild pitches—Foster, Bagby. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

TIGERS NOSE OUT SENATORS

Washington Gets Four-Run Lead, but Sees It Vanish.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Washington lost the opening game of its Western trip here today by 6 to 5, after getting a four-run lead in the first inning. In this period James of Detroit was knocked out on six clean hits, two of them doubles. Boland and Dubuc, who replaced him—the first named retiring to let a pinch hitter in—stopped the slugging.

Each side used three pitchers. Neither Ayres nor Gallia bothered the home team much, though Ayres might have pulled through but for a costly error by Moeller. Three double plays on the Detroit side helped out the home pitchers. There was a lot of good fielding by both nines.

Three hits in a row in the ninth by Burns, Crawford, and Veach put over the winning run. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PoA	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PoA	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	2	1	2	Moeller,lf	4	1	2	1	3	0
Bush,ss	3	1	0	0	1	Foster,2b	4	0	1	3	3	0
Burns,1b	5	1	2	13	0	Milan,cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Crawford,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Rice,rf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Shanks,3b	4	0	1	2	0	1
Heilmann,cf	3	2	1	2	0	Gharrity,1b	2	1	1	9	1	1
Young,2b	3	1	2	2	4	Henry,c	4	0	1	2	1	0
Baker,c	3	0	0	5	0	McBride,ss	4	0	1	2	4	0
James,p	3	0	0	0	0	H.Harper,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	2	0	0	0	1	Ayres,p	2	0	0	1	2	0
Dubuc,p	0	0	0	0	2	Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	3	0
aG. Harper	0	0	0	0	0	Jamieson,lf	1	0	0	0	1	0
						Acosta,lf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	31	6	9	27	11	Total	32	5	9	*25	12	2

*Winning run made with one out in ninth.
a-Batted for Boland in sixth inning.
Error—Moeller.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—6
Washington	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Gharrity, McBride. Stolen bases—Moeller, Foster, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Baker. Sacrifice flies—Crawford, G. Harper. Double plays—McBride, Foster, and Gharrity; Young and Burns, (2); Burns, unassisted. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Detroit, 10. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Ayres, 8; off Gallia, 2; off Boland, 2; off Dubuc, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off H. Harper, 1 hit, 1 run in two-thirds of an inning; off Ayres, 4 hits, 2 runs in five and one-third innings; off Gallia, 4 hits, 1 run in three innings; off James, 6 hits, 4 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Boland, 3 hits, 1 run in five and one-third innings; off Dubuc, no hits, no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Ayres, 2; by Gallia, 1; by Boland, 3; by Dubuc, 2. Wild pitch—H. Harper. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	1
Toronto	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	1
Providence	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	8	3

Second Game.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	1

Second Game.

Buffalo	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	10	1
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	6

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	46	35	.663
Providence	46	36	.548
Toronto	41	36	.532
Montreal	43	39	.524
Baltimore	44	41	.518
Richmond	39	42	.481
Newark	36	47	.434
Rochester	31	47	.397

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.

New York State League.

Harrisburg, 2; Syracuse, 1.
(First game.)
Harrisburg, 3; Syracuse, 1.
(Second game.)

MATTY'S DEBUT AS MANAGER PUT OFF

Rain Postpones His Polo Grounds Appearance with the Reds.

Hosts of friends of Christy Mathewson, the greatest favorite New York baseball fans ever had, were keenly disappointed yesterday when rain prevented Matty's début at the Polo Grounds as manager of the Cincinnati Reds. The Seventh Regiment Band was in waiting and many orders had been placed by his admirers for horticultural tokens of esteem.

Yesterday's postponed game will be played some time in September. There will be one game this afternoon, beginning at 3:40, and yesterday's reception program for Matty will be carried out as originally planned, weather permitting.

The fans are also anxious to see Charley Herzog back in a Giant uniform, and the former Giant is sure to get a reception, as well as Matty. Slim Sallee in New York regalia will be another novelty. The Giants are angling for Middleton, the star pitcher of the Louisville club of the American Association, and he may come here soon through a deal in which Wade Killifer, who came to the New York club with Herzog, will figure. Killifer remained in Chicago pending the negotiations.

Mathewson received many expressions of good-will and sorrow at his departure yesterday. New York fans are all sorry to see him go, but they are rooting for him to make as great a manager as he has been a pitcher.

"It was no easy thing," said Matty yesterday, "for me to leave all my old friends on the Giants and sever connections with Manager McGraw and President Hempstead. I realized, however, that my pitching days were over and I have been associated with the game so long now that I do not care to leave it. I have always thought that when my active days as a player were over I would like to try my hand as a big league manager.

"It is too early yet to say anything about the possibilities of the Cincinnati club. But from my brief experience I know that I am going into it and I know the Reds will play the best ball they are capable of during the rest of the season. We are willing to start at the bottom and build up all over again and, of course, that will take some time. It will require a lot of patience and hard work, I know, but I am confident that we shall show results. The boys are willing to do their best for me and what manager could ask more?"

The only serious injury on the Giants' squad is Fletcher's injured wrist. He was hit on the right wrist by a pitched ball from Mamaux's mighty arm in Pittsburgh, and although no bones were broken Fletcher finds the wrist so stiff that he is unable to throw. He will be out of the game for a while yet, and in the meantime Herzog will play at short and Lobert at third.

CUBS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Braves, However, Will Protest Decision Allowing the Run.

BOSTON, July 25.—Chicago defeated the Braves 3 to 2 in an eleven-inning contest today. Umpire Eason's decision, however, allowing the run scored by the Cubs in the eleventh, will be protested by Boston. Zimmerman, who had reached first on a fielder's choice, came all the way home when Fitzpatrick threw badly to first on Saier's grounder.

Boston will contend that Zimmerman should have been allowed to take third only on the play. Umpire Eason ruled that the runner had rounded second before the ball went into Boston's dugout and was entitled to continue to the plate.

Evers and Zeider had a mix-up in the sixth, which threatened serious developments until players from both teams separated them. Both were put out of the game by Umpire Eason. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PoA	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PoA	A
Wortman,ss	4	0	0	3	0	Maranv'e,ss	5	0	1	3	1
Flack,rf	5	1	2	1	0	Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	0
Williams,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Zim'n,2b,3b	5	0	1	2	2	Magee,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Schulte,lf	5	0	1	2	0	Konetchy,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Saier,1b	4	0	1	6	0	Smith,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Zeider,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Snodgrass,cf	4	1	0	4	1
Fischer,c	4	0	0	12	1	Gowdy,c	2	0	0	6	0
Hendrix,p	3	0	0	1	2	Tragesser,c	1	0	0	1	0
Knabe,2b	2	0	0	8	1	Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Fitzpat'k,2b	2	0	1	1	1
Total	39	3	6	33	7	aConnolly	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	35	2	5	33	5

a-Batted for Gowdy in seventh inning.
Errors—Smith, Fitzpatrick.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Two-base hit—Saier. Stolen base—Snodgrass. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Williams. Double play—Snodgrass and Gowdy. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 5. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 4; off Barnes, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 5 hits and 2 runs in eleven innings; off Barnes, 6 hits and 1 run in eleven innings. Struck out—By Hendrix, 7; by Barnes, 9. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Orth.

BROWNS BUSY WITH BATS.

They Pound Out Fourteen Hits and Beat Mackmen, 8 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—St. Louis batsmen pounded Lanning for five singles and a triple, which, with two bases on balls, netted St. Louis six runs in the second inning, and the Browns won the first game of the series with Philadelphia here today, 8 to 3. Sheehan, who relieved Lanning in the second inning with one out, was also hit hard. Koob kept his hits well scattered, the visitors getting only three runs on ten hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PoA	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	2	0	0	Witt,ss	5	0	1	2	3
Austin,3b	3	1	1	1	3	Walsh,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Strunk,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	11	0	Lajoie,2b	4	1	3	4	3
Pratt,2b	4	0	2	2	0	McInnis,1b	3	1	2	10	1
Marsans,cf	4	1	3	5	1	King,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	4	1	2	3	0	McElwee,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Johnson,ss	3	1	0	1	4	Perry,c	3	0	0	6	0
Koob,p	3	1	0	1	4	Pichnich,c	1	0	0	1	1
						Lanning,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aPiet	1	0	0	0	0
						bMeyers	1	0	0	0	0
						Sheehan,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	8	14	27	11	Total	37	3	10	24	17

Error—Witt.
a-Batted for McElwee in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—McInnis, Miller. Pratt, Walsh. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Sisler, Marsans, Austin. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lanning, 3; off Koob, 1; off Sheehan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lanning, 5 hits and 3 runs in 1-3 innings; off Sheehan, 9 hits and 2 runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Koob, 10 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lanning, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Koob, 5; by Sheehan, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

Sousa Wins at Coney Island Traps.

The regular monthly meet of the Coney Island Trap Shooting Club was held yesterday at the shooting ground in Luna Park. John Philip Sousa was the guest of honor. The high scores which won medals were made by Mr. Sousa, O. C. Jurney, Mrs. F. Walker Winch, and Mrs. O. C. Jurney. Mr. Sousa scored 88 out of a possible 90 from a set trap; Mr. Jurney, 34 out of a possible 35 from a hand trap; and Mrs. Winch scored 22 out of a possible 25 in the ladies' hand trap contest. Mrs. Jurney won second prize in the grand set trap contest, for which she received a silver medal. The first three winners named received gold medals. The next meet will be held on Aug. 3, when Jack Fanning will be the guest of honor.

WAR-SWEPT FRANCE LIVES UNDERGROUND

Miss Hollingsworth Tells of the Wonders Worked by Stoical Women and Children.

SCHOOLS IN SHELL ZONE

Pupils Pursue Their Studies Wearing Gas Masks as Guns Thunder Death Messages.

Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, organizer and Chairman of the American Girls' Aid in this city, arrived home yesterday from France, where she has been since the middle of May, bringing many interesting stories of conditions there. Her organization is for the benefit of the families of French soldiers. It is a part of the Paris organization, of which Mrs. Gaston Pinto, Miss Hollingsworth's sister, is the moving spirit. Miss Hollingsworth made a tour of France, and brought news of things not coming through the regular sources.

"It is wonderful what the people are doing," she said. "In Rheims they are all living in cellars, but they are carrying on the business of life as if everything was as it should be. They go out to look after the vines at night and the wines are made in the cellars. It is in the cellars that the little children go to school, and, as the Germans are still sending their poisonous gases in there, they wear gas masks.

"More help is needed for the children than for any one else. These little ones have kept up with their studies, and now they want to learn some business, and we try to do for them. Those who wish to take up professions we send to school and others who want to be bakers or gardeners we get places for as apprentices. The children are quite serious about what they want to do. They never have as much time to play as American children; they study longer hours and then help with the work of the family.

"One thing we have discovered in Paris in our work there is that there does not seem to be much of the race suicide they talk about among the French. My sister finds that the average French family numbers five, which is not bad.

"Now they are having tuberculosis with all their other troubles. With the lung wounds, the gases and pneumonia the malady has become prevalent. One man came to us, bringing his little girl. He could hardly speak. He and the little girl were all that was left of his family. His wife had died of the disease.

"'I have never asked for help before,' he said, 'but if you can do something for the little girl I shall be grateful.'

"The children come to us from the northern part of France, from Alsace, Belgium, and the last to come were 250 from Verdun, the little towns around there. Their constitutions are ruined from what they have gone through during the long siege. The people will not leave those places. All they have in the world is there. There are many children who have been seriously wounded by shells. One little girl from Verdun for whom there was no chance we gave a doll and she never made a complaint afterward. She died with it in her arms and they buried it with her.

"They say conditions are more normal in Paris, and in one way they are, but you see now many men who have been seriously crippled around the streets and blind soldiers being led from place to place. One old man we had adopted several children came to us and when we asked what she would need to set her up in business she said 20 francs ($4.) With that she started in business selling flowers.

"Some of the most interesting things I saw in France this time were at Lourdes, where I was on July 14. Little children from all over France came in special trains to offer prayers on that day for the soldiers. Many people came from Belgium eame other trains filled with Belgians to pray for peace for their country. The children were all in white, and with their arms outstretched to form a cross they knelt before the famous shrine and chanted prayers. It was wonderful to see the procession marching down from the top of the hill, the priests, the cardinals in their red robes, the statue of the Virgin and the great cross on the top of the hill, which is lighted with electricity at night.

"There is a large camp of Alsatian prisoners at Lourdes and they gave them a special dinner to celebrate the holiday. The prisoners are very well treated. They are on a high cliff overlooking the beautiful valley and are entirely unrestrained, only having to report at a certain time.

Miss Hollingsworth has one of the menus the prisoners' July 14 dinner. It is decorated with sketches by an Alsatian artist. Everything has to do with the war. There is a line of little figures at the top, pairs, French and Germans fighting, and at the bottom is a large German who is feeling the effects of a big bomb which is bursting under him. If is a war menu. The soup is consommé of the trenches, the entrée, veal Verdunois; the roast, fowl roasted à l'Anglaise; the vegetables, frites du poilu, and tartes a la Russe form the dessert.

"We must raise money now to get medicine for the children," said Miss Hollingsworth. "Tonics they need above all things to help build them up after all they have gone through. They are trying with success a new cure for the wounded—a sun cure. They are using it at the hospital at Romorantin, near Blois. The wounds are bathed, dressed with antiseptics, and then exposed to the sun. Some quite serious wounds have thus been cured in less than a month."

A strong impression of the religious feeling pervading France and the great popularity of Jeanne d'Arc as the patron saint of the soldiers was observed by Miss Hollingsworth.

"They have had to put up many statues to her," said she, "and wherever there is one you see it almost covered with little photographs of the men who have died in the war, placed their by their mothers and sisters and wives, who have commended their souls to the care of Jeanne d'Arc, and keep candles constantly burning."

COSTIGAN ATTACKS RATING.

Lieutenant Asks Writ Against Civil Service Board.

Police Lieutenant Daniel E. Costigan applied to Justice Mullan in the Bronx Supreme Court yesterday for a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the Municipal Civil Service Commission to rate him on the eligible list for Captains at 86.77 points, instead of 86.27, as he now stands. The standing he desires would put him in the twelfth position on the list.

He contends that no credit was given him on his examination for an "honorable mention" he received in 1905 for exceptional zeal and integrity in the service. He says two other Lieutenants who won honorable mention for personal bravery were credited, and since have been made Captains.

Justice Mullan said the attitude of the Commission in having drawn a fine distinction between "zeal and integrity" and "personal bravery" was "somewhat whimsical," and intimated strongly that he would grant the writ.

Quarantines Bar Juvenile Actors.

The outbreak of infantile paralysis is causing some inconvenience to managers of plays in whose casts there are children of less than 16 years of age. Many cities have raised a quarantine against children from New York, and these plays have had to cancel dates scheduled for those cities. In the cast of St. John Ervine's new drama, "Jane Clegg," are two juvenile players, Charles Crumpton and Neville Westman. Several cities where the play had been booked have refused to allow the children to enter, and as a result the dates following the opening engagement in Stamford have been canceled. No further engagements will be played till the production is presented here in September.

1,200 MOVIE MEN ORGANIZE.

National Association to Fight Proposed New Federal Tax.

At a meeting attended by 1,200 representatives of all branches of the motion picture industry, held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor, plans were developed to carry on the crusade launched recently against the inclusion of the theatre receipts tax clause in the new revenue bill. These plans embrace a nation-wide campaign to be conducted through the medium of the 18,000 moving picture theatres in the United States, and an appeal to both Presidential candidates for statements as to their position in the matter.

A proposed clause in the revenue measure calls for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of all theatres. The legitimate theatrical interests of the country are working through the Theatre Managers' United Protective Association to effect the deletion of the clause, while the film interests will bring pressure to bear through the newly formed National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

It is estimated that movie theatres under the proposed bill would be taxed $1,000,000, in addition to what they are now taxed. The picture men feel that, because their industry has prospered in recent years, they have been singled out for extra taxation.

On every screen throughout the country the alleged injustice of the measure will be dwelt upon.

It was also decided to ask both President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, for an expression of their position in the matter. It was suggested that Mr. Hughes, who maintains headquarters at the Astor, be approached at once, but it was decided that both candidates be waited upon at some designated time.

The organization of the association was perfected with the election of the following to official positions: William A. Brady, Carl Laemmle, Adolph Zukor, J. Stuart Blackton, William J. Sherrill, Richard A. Rowland, Hiram Abrams, P. A. Powers, W. W. Irwin, L. L. Levine, E. C. McManus, Arthur James, W. S. Bush, Fred Beecroft, Paul Gulick, B. H. Trigger, Louis Blumenthal, all of New York; Fred Gunning and A. P. Tugwell, Los Angeles; P. J. Jesup, Detroit; M. A. Choyinski, Chicago; Thomas Furniss, Duluth; F. J. Herrington, Pittsburgh; F. J. Rembusch, Indiana; C. H. Phillips, Milwaukee.

THIRD WEEK OF CIVIC MUSIC.

Pleasing

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

ENGLAND'S NEW CRISIS.

The new political controversy which disturbs Great Britain, at a time when the conduct of a great war demands all the energy and administrative skill the Government can muster, is based on trivialities. It is all, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has said, a mere matter of phraseology. With the impetuosity and unreasoning temper of children, British statesmen of mature years and large experience have brought on a political crisis which may have the gravest consequences. The great fact was accomplished. An agreement had been reached for a temporary settlement of the Irish question, always vital but suddenly become threatening. The agreement was of a character almost without precedent in British history. Inspired by patriotic devotion to the empire, Nationalists and Ulsterites met on common ground and an arrangement was promised by which the chief features of the home rule law, suspended by the outbreak of the European war, should become immediately operative on a temporary basis. The Sinn Feiners had opened the eyes of the Government to the need of conciliating Ireland without delay. The adroitness and ingenuity of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, which have so often proved serviceable to the nation in its recent troubles, were once more enlisted. It seemed likely that the undying Irish question would be held in abeyance until after the peace of Europe was secured. But now all is turmoil again. Premature dissolution of Parliament is threatened, the Irish caldron is boiling hot, JOHN REDMOND finds himself regarded with suspicion among his adherents. It may be necessary to abandon the proposed temporary arrangement altogether.

Yet the whole matter rests on two trivial points of dispute, aside from the sombre threat made by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in his needless speech which precipitated this trouble, of the permanent maintenance in Ireland of a large standing army to watch the home rule experiment with loaded rifles. The first concerned the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. There was no idea of decreasing this until after dissolution, and dissolution was not to occur until the war had ended. The agreement provided, moreover, that within one year after the close of the war the whole Irish matter should be brought up for permanent settlement. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his speech of Monday night said plainly that "Irish members would "be summoned in undiminished num- "bers whenever Parliament considered "the final settlement." Obviously, therefore, the dispute about Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament is on a mere matter of phraseology. The dispute about the permanent exclusion of the Ulster provinces is at bottom quite as trivial. As the proposed agreement was avowedly temporary, all its provisions were temporary. Sir EDWARD CARSON'S declaration on the floor of the Commons in regard to the present attitude of Ulster was the most agreeable passage in Monday's proceedings:

> It would not be a bad day for this country, for Ireland, and for the war if Mr. REDMOND and myself should shake hands on the floor of this House. But if that is to be done there can be no idea of coercion of Ulster. Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go and win her if you can; she can be won by good government. If the hopes of a settlement in Ulster and the rest of Ireland are shattered now, it would be a calamity.
>
> At the end of the war we will have had enough fighting. We will have other great questions to deal with and it is inconceivable that we should resume our old quarrels.

Whatever mischief CARSON may have been responsible for in the past, he spoke then like a true patriot and a man of sense. "Win Ulster by good government." What better encouragement can the rest of Ireland ask than that? On the surface there is no reason why this deplorable matter should not be adjusted. But in reckoning with Ireland we must always look beneath the surface. It will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to restore the conditions which made the agreement possible. Though the bill may be drawn with the utmost discretion, the Irish may reject it and Great Britain may be compelled to go through the war with the fires of the burning question unsubdued even by a temporary device. But the Ministry has permitted itself to be placed in a position which justified suspicion. If Lord LANSDOWNE had not spoken in a foolish manner, with an utter disregard of the extreme delicacy of the situation, such differences as might have arisen over the phraseology of the bill might have been easily adjusted.

THE PRICE IS TOO HIGH.

Of course the Administration cannot expect the Senate to ratify a treaty for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix for the sum of $25,000,000. The highest price ever considered in previous negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies was $6,000,000. It has been generally thought that $5,000,000 would be a fair price. The United States ought to own the islands. Denmark does not want them. The resident subjects of Denmark would be much better off under American rule than they now are. Because of the value of the islands to the United States for defensive purposes, we might be induced to pay for them more than they are worth. But five times their estimated value is entirely too much. The Senate would reject the treaty, as the House of Representatives would refuse to authorize the payment of so much money, and the action of Congress would be upheld throughout the country.

There is not the slightest danger that any other Power will offer $25,000,000, or half that sum, for them. They must not be permitted, however, to fall into the hands of any other Power. The island of St. Thomas was once offered to the United States for $1,500,000. That was many years ago, but it is doubtful if its actual value has since increased. The islands are worth more to us now than they were then, because of their nearness to Porto Rico, our naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, and the Panama Canal. But their value to Denmark has appreciably decreased. If her present demand for a preposterously extravagant sum is based on the possibility of a sale of the islands to a European Power, the State Department has another difficult problem to solve, and diplomatic discretion and skill of a high order will be required in its solution.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BERLIN.

Sub-Lieutenant ANTOINE MARCHAL, who monoplaned from Nancy almost across Germany, dropped over Berlin copies of some very sensible remarks "on the causes of the war and the "principal reasons why the Allies are "bound to win," made the "world's record" of 807 miles without a stop, and would have reached the Russian lines, only some sixty miles further, had not his spark-plugs mutinied, deserves all the credit and renown which his exploit will bring him among sportsmen, all the decorations the French Government will bestow upon him, and the Austrians are sure to treat him well. Not so much the boldness of his flight through a hostile country as the remarkable humanity and good sense of his system of bombardment invites THE TIMES to approve him and admire him, and the clever Frenchmen, whoever they are, who suggested that system.

"We could bombard the open town "of Berlin, and thus kill women and "innocent children, but we are content "to throw only the following proc- "lamation," begins the Sub-Lieutenant's bomb. Will the Germans remember that? Will the Allies remember that and never proceed again to those so-called "reprisals" by which they have sometimes allowed themselves to participate in the savagery which they resent in their enemies? There is absolutely no military value in random massacres from the air, unless it be to beget a fiercer hatred and a sterner resolution among the nationals of the victims. The aerial propaganda is at least harmless. One can even imagine that there are many Germans, in the present condition of the German people, who may ponder such words as these in the monoplane manifesto:

> We wish to make a repetition of the present carnage impossible, and that object will be attained if, in Germany, the people possess the right to decide questions of war and peace for themselves.

The Zeppelins could carry a big cargo of German propaganda to England and France, but what German argument would appeal to a democratic people directing its own destinies?

UNANIMOUSLY CONDEMNED.

The unanimity with which American opinion condemns and protests against Great Britain's blacklist of American merchants ought to have some sort of effect upon the British Government. The American public, of which so large a part is in sympathy with the cause for which the Allies are fighting, has been aroused to no passionate excitement by the interference with our mails or by the disturbance of our trade by the British blockade. We have shown a great deal of patience, we have been unusually patient in the past. We know that England unprepared had to contend for two years against the formidable preparedness of Germany, and it was only natural that allowances should be made for the exigencies of war. But England is now prepared, her armies are engaged in a successful offensive, her blockade has demonstrated its effectiveness. Why, then, should she seize this particular moment for issuing a decree that she must have foreseen would produce much irritation here? It has in fact produced a great deal of irritation, it is universally disliked, and not one American voice has been heard in apology or extenuation.

The Administration at Washington was disposed to rest its protest upon the ground that the blacklist is an unpardonable invasion of our moral right. Legal grounds of objection will be reserved for later use. Morally, of course, the thing is indefensible. It amounts to a blacklist not only of firms that have traded with Germany, which was their legal right, but to an embargo also upon American firms trading with the blacklisted concerns. The scope of it widens indefinitely and might become so inclusive that all patience and toleration would be at an end, and we should have to take thought less about the nature than about the effectiveness of the defensive measures we are called upon to adopt. It still seems to us that on proper representations to the British Government of the needless and the provocative character of the blacklist it would be disposed to modify the ban materially or withdraw it altogether. It is untimely, ill advised, the need of it was not at all in substance but only in sentiment, and its practical consequences cannot be of advantage to Great Britain.

THE KAISER'S DELUSION.

Kaiser WILHELM explained to some wounded soldiers on his recent visit to the eastern front why he is unable to take a more active part in the war. It is not conceivable that any of his soldiers have expected him to fight in the trenches or to lead charges. But it is quite understandable that as a military leader he sometimes feels regret that he is unable to make his personal "mark on the enemy." He has been a man of action as well as a man of words. His words, in this speech, as reported in a dispatch which reaches the rest of the world through Berne, were of a kind to astound twentieth century democracies. It seems incredible that even his soldiers, born in an enlightened age, believe that "the inscrutable Almighty" has burdened him with the leadership of his country and its armies. It is inconceivable that the millions of men and women of German birth or descent in this country can even pretend to believe that the Kaiser acts by "divine appointment," that by the force of divine destiny he must think and decide for a great nation.

There is no doubt of the sincerity of the Kaiser's belief in the divine appointment of Kings. He has often expressed it. But most of the western world outgrew the notion of the divine origin of Kings centuries ago. It would be difficult to say how many Russians still believe in the divine authority of the Czar, but Russia has not yet wholly emerged into the light. Germany is a progressive country, and has exerted a tremendous influence upon modern thought. But underlying all the show of enlightenment is this pernicious idea of earthly power responsible only to divine authority, a divine authority created by the German imagination for German use, an idea tolerated by the few, blindly accepted by the many. In its name Belgium was laid waste, France was invaded, helpless women and children have been brutally slaughtered. For this idea of a German right and wrong, peculiar only to Germany, the empire is at war today with the other great Powers, and the current of sympathy in the countries not drawn into the war is strongly against her. It is the idea that must be crushed out of existence before this terrible war is finished.

When there is talk of crushing Germany, that is what is meant—the destruction of the vain belief which seems in the last two years to have obsessed the German dynasty, that it is fulfilling its destiny under a divine will that knows no compassion, a belief which leads it to discard all treaty obligations while it tramples upon the rights of neighbors in its effort to extend upon the earth's surface a kind of power so repugnant to the rest of humanity. The Kaiser's delusion must be dispelled.

MEN AND GUNS FROM VERDUN.

"The enemy was defeated at Lon- "gueval by a powerful counterattack "by the Brandenburg Grenadiers of "Douaumont fame."

So says the official statement issued by German Army Headquarters on the west front on Monday. So Berlin tells us that soldiers supposed to be at Verdun are on the Somme, have been called there to help hold back the Franco-British flood. Men are being taken away from Verdun, and there is only one reason for that; it is because it cannot be helped, because men must be had on the Somme, whatever happens at Verdun. Again yesterday the official German statement, reporting a repulse of the British and French, says: "East of Pozières, at Foureaux "Wood, near Longueval and near "Guillemont, the Brandenburg Grena- "diers and the gallant 104th Sabon "Regiment again distinguished them- "selves." "In the last few days," says the British statement of yesterday, "the enemy brought further reinforce- "ments of infantry and guns to the "Somme front."

So the Germans are withdrawing men from Verdun, and the great and sanguinary battle which began on Feb. 21 is nearing its end. At its beginning it was likened to Gettysburg. It may prove to be closer in its resemblance than anybody dared predict, for Gettysburg was the last great offensive of what then became a lost cause. The tenacity of the Germans in keeping up the assault on Verdun after the impossibility of victory was evident everywhere beyond their borders may be explained by the domestic, rather than the military, situation. The dispatches from Berlin have had a sound somewhat bewildering to non-German ears. The correspondents have written their dispatches as if Verdun, not the Somme, was the thing kept constantly before their eyes, and therefore most important to them. "The news "from So-and-So overshadows in in- "terest for the moment even the news "from Verdun," they have written, at a time when the eyes of all the rest of the world were not turned to Verdun but to the Somme; and countless little turns of phrase have shown that the German authorities were still holding Verdun up to their people as the point of interest. It broke the force of the discouraging news from the Somme; that news was depressing, of course, but what of it? Verdun was about to fall, and the Allies' offensive would break down when the march to Paris was resumed. No doubt it was to keep up this illusion that the attack on Verdun was persisted in so long after the rest of the world could see that it was vain.

The heavy emphasis laid on the presence of the Brandenburgers on the Somme, made heavy by its apparently unnecessary repetition day after day, may be for the purpose of gradually accustoming the German mind to the withdrawal of troops from Verdun. The time is probably at hand when the German mind will have to be reconciled to the abandonment altogether of the attack on Verdun and the recognition that the last German offensive has been abandoned. So long as Verdun was assailed there was room for the pride of hope; Germany was not altogether bound round and encompassed, was striking as well as struck at. When the terrible hammering on the Somme forces the acknowledgment that the attack on Verdun has ceased, the German mind should be stripped of its last illusion.

CYCLONE BLOWN DOWN.

The Hon. Cyclone DAVIS, the Sage of Sulphur Springs, Congressman at Large from Texas, will be at large in Washington no more after March 4, 1917. To students of political sociology he has the charm of bringing back, in the studied carelessness of his dress, in the fervor and reverberance of his speech, in the salience, exaggeration, and strong local accent of his personality, the curious, almost forgotten race of Populist statesmen of the nineties, such as Senator PEFFER of Kansas, whose free neck scorned a collar; "Sock- "less" JERRY SIMPSON, the Medicine Lodge, Kansas, Representative in Congress, a man of great humor and shrewdness; Governor WAITE of Colorado, known as "Bloody Bridles" WAITE on account of the innocent ferocity of a once celebrated utterance.

The direct primary, which has just dethroned Mr. DAVIS, sent him to be the wonder of the marble halls of debate. The Houston Post tells us, and the information is welcome to the many who are puzzled by Texas politics, that "there are at present with- "in the Democratic body [of Texas] "about 150,000 or more former Pop- "ulists." Mr. DAVIS, who would have had no ghost of a chance of being nominated by a convention, was supported by the Populist-Democrats, while the Democratic vote was scattered among a dozen candidates. He attributes his present defeat to "booze, boodle, and big business," and to the fact that the names of several DAVISES were on the ballot, while his efforts to have himself identified officially by his immortal title of "Cyclone" were frustrated. So the Sixty-fifth Congress will be bereft of an amusing and a harmless character of the Sixty-fourth.

Excellent old "Cyclone," always true to the initiative and referendum! Why should he fall, while another Texas Congressman at Large, the Hon. JEFF: MCLEMORE, who was born in a storm, writes his Christian name with a colon, although his name is plain "JEFF," not "JEFFERSON," and who fathered the resolution of surrender, is renominated? But Texas, if she will forgive us, is more than a little queer in the matter of politics and politicians.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

America's Love Of Riley.

Many commentators on the posthumous honors that have been paid to JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY in Indiana's capital city are treating them as an answer, and even as a sufficient answer, to the common charge that Americans have little thought and less appreciation for any except material things—the things usually described as "the almighty dollar."

That accusation is indeed absurd, especially when it comes from foreigners in regular alternation with the other accusation that all Americans are reckless spenders of the money which they are supposed to earn in large amounts and so easily. Those same foreigners, when at all typical of the European races, will all pinch a franc, a mark, a lira, or a shilling with fingers far more firm and loving than those which the typical American contracts to prevent the flight of a dollar. The fact, however, that JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, dead, is carried to the Capitol and lies there "in state" while mourning thousands pass in demonstration of sorrow and respect for the singer of rustic lays, might be regarded, by some unkind critics, as the exception that proves the rule as to our regard for the builders of verse.

The unkind critics would have some excuse for doing so. It would indeed be hard to name any other American poet to whom such honors are likely to be paid, and, though nobody could deny the reality of RILEY'S gift, it would take more than courage to number him among poets by the world's consent called great or to say that the verse he built was "lofty." Its beauties and merits were other than that—his poems had humor and pathos, and many of them appealed directly and strongly to sensitive and ingenuous minds, but distinctly "literary" eminence he did not seek, or at any rate he did not attain it in many cases or in high degree.

RILEY earned thoroughly and honestly the affection that was his while alive and the tributes that have followed his death, yet his popularity among us proves too much about America in one way, and not enough in another, to make him a full refutation of the charge mentioned above.

To Avoid Defeat the Hope!

One of Germany's important newspapers, the Frankfurter Zeitung, makes a larger admission than it intended, than perhaps it realized, by saying that "Germany is a besieged fortress." In the first place, that statement frankly and sorrowfully confesses that the expectations of victory over the Allies, so confidently held and so arrogantly proclaimed at the beginning of the war and all through its first year and well into its second, have now been abandoned. Replacing them is a conviction, from a distance hardly distinguishable from a waning hope, that defeat can be indefinitely postponed.

"That Germany will never haul down her flag," says the paper quoted, "we know very well, but our enemies do not know it," and then follows an almost pathetic piece of boasting—"Europe has become a melting pot in which the nations are being tried for the true metal that is in them, and we know that Germany has more of it than all the others." Really sane people, when racially adult—not in the national childhood stage of development—never talk like that. And the vaunt goes ill with the declaration that Germany is a fortress besieged.

The natural end of every siege is the surrender of the place. History records a few notable instances in which the besiegers ultimately withdrew, and still fewer in which they were defeated and conquered, but examples are innumerable, or almost, in which fortresses that were called by their owners impregnable fell at last. To stand siege is in itself a confession of inferior strength—it is taking the defensive and leaving the offensive, with all its advantages, to the enemy.

The one hope of beleaguered fortresses is relief by friends coming from beyond the encircling lines. Whence can Germany expect that? From Turkey? From Bulgaria? From Sweden? As the Frankfurter Zeitung says in its most surprising admission, "Everything depends upon the besiegers as to when an end will be made of the bloody work." Not a joyful dependence, that!

A Practice Far from Commendable.

That San Francisco should have been moved to offer large rewards for the apprehension of the wretch or wretches who planned and executed there the crime of last Saturday is easily comprehensible. If, by this means, that eminently desirable end should be attained—and it may be—then the expedient will have been justified. It is, however, a plan for use only in the most serious emergencies, and then with reluctance—with a full understanding that it is an obnoxious remedy for desperate evils and one that always has, incidentally, deplorable effects.

More than once or twice the offer of these large rewards has inspired a zeal of quite the wrong kind—a determination to catch and convict the real criminal if possible, but some one, anyhow. Far more often the result is a demoralization of police and detective forces, by diminishing their interest in cases that present no opportunity for other gain than the consciousness of duty done.

The very best efforts of these representatives of the law do not earn more than their salaries and whatever of fame and promotion may be the consequences of intelligence and courage, notably displayed. As a temptation to betrayal of criminals by their accomplices, rewards have, perhaps, their most legitimate use, but even that is not a pleasing one. As a routine procedure, the offering of them is not to be commended and is even reprehensible.

To add to the offer of a reward the familiar "and no questions asked," simply announces a willingness to avoid loss by compounding felony, and it should be prohibited by law.

THE TIMES IN HIS WINDOW.

An Appreciative Editor Shares Its Pictures with the Public.

From the Sedgwick, (Colorado,) Sun.

The Sun's big window front is attracting no little attention these days—it's the only one of its kind anywhere in Colorado!

THE NEW YORK TIMES illustrated supplement is the best of its kind in the world, giving, as it does, living scenes of the great current events over the world—war happenings, art features, preparedness parades, in fact anything worth while—and the Sun each Wednesday places these beautiful pictures in the window for the information and edification of the people. And it is surprising to see the people who stop to study them. Many traveling men are spectators, and say that it beats any display in the State.

Two picture pages this week attract unusual attention—the Deutschland and its Captain and the group of Japan's women aristocracy, two nationalities of considerable importance here—and the Mexican scenes have attracted the numerous people of that country who work on the railroad and in the beet fields here.

When you get tired looking at the pictures, drop in and talk to the editor!

The Mission of Esperanto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This letter is written to refute the arguments of A. Y. Smith, writing in your esteemed paper on the "folly" of a new tongue. Mr. Smith makes the common mistake of thinking that Esperanto is designed to supplant national languages. This is not true. Esperanto is designed to supplement them. So there is no need that it should have a literature.

Mr. Smith speaks the truth when he says "different languages have different laws, idioms, and usages, which always make languages difficult to acquire." It is well-nigh impossible for one person to gain a thorough speaking knowledge of the representative national languages. But one can (it has been done) acquire a thorough knowledge of a language which combines the logical and easy usages of all. Moreover—and I know whereof I speak—no matter how idiomatically written by a native of one country, Esperanto is always intelligible to a brother Esperantist of another nationality, so long as elementary clearness is preserved.

As for the "little success" of Esperanto, I would say that its growth since its inception is admitted to have been marvelous.

P. LEWINSON, Jr.

New York, July 20, 1916.

BRITAIN'S BLACKLIST.

Not an Indication of a Lack of Friendship for the United States.

New York, July 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being profoundly impressed with a sense of the value for both nations of a permanently good understanding between the United States and Great Britain, I regard the issue of the so-called blacklist as a regrettable incident, and one which undeniably is capable of representation in an unpleasant aspect.

But I would venture to remind your readers of the lucid explanatory statement which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES (Page 1) of July 18. From this statement it appears that the policy of the British Government hitherto has been to interpret the Trading with the Enemy act as not necessarily applicable to enemy traders domiciled in friendly countries.

It appears, however, that in France and some other countries the doctrine is held that their nationals cannot trade with an enemy, no matter where domiciled. And in view of the findings of the recent Economic Conference held in Paris under the Presidency of the French Minister of Commerce, it may reasonably be inferred that the British Government has been actuated partly by a desire to act in conformity with the line adopted or advocated by Britain's close ally, France.

The code recommended by that conference includes the following: "The Allies will prohibit their own citizens and subjects and all persons residing in their territories from trading with (1) enemy subjects wherever resident and (2) with firms, &c., whose business is controlled wholly or partially by enemy subjects * * * whose names are included in a special list."

As to the practical effect of the list already referred to, it should be noted (1) that it simply debars British subjects from trading with certain concerns, and (2) that these concerns are not placed on the list simply because of their German designation, &c., for only eighty-two out of the vast number of firms with some sort of German connection in the United States are specified.

From the above (and other arguments which could readily be quoted) may it not be fairly deduced that the theory which would represent the issue of the list as indicating a lack of friendly consideration on the part of Britain is untenable?

And, lastly, if there has been any want of preliminary safeguarding explanation, this omission, though unfortunate, may itself have been indirectly due to the firm and well-founded confidence prevailing in Britain as to the predominating friendly feeling on the part of the United States toward that country.

BRITISH VISITOR.

James Whitcomb Riley's Origin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your paper on James Whitcomb Riley the following statement occurs: "He was humble, of obscure origin, and self-educated." This is scarcely correct. I knew Mr. Riley's father when I was a law student in a law office in Indianapolis in the seventies. He frequently visited the office where I was a student to call on the members of the firm. He at that time was a practicing lawyer at Greenfield, the county seat of Hancock County, Ind., and I think before that he had been a Judge of one of the courts, either the Circuit or the Common Pleas Court. In any event, he was called Judge Riley. James Whitcomb Riley was, therefore, not of obscure origin or of more humble origin than most of the children born in Indiana in the forties or fifties. A lawyer at the county seat was generally one of the leading citizens, if not the first of them, and Mr. Riley's father in that respect did not differ from the average country lawyer in Indiana of that period. Mr. Riley had, too, I think, the education generally received by the boys of his class of that period in the Middle West.

We are rather fond of surrounding with mystery the lives of men who become great. There was nothing mysterious about Mr. Riley's early life. It was at a time when the spirit of restlessness which is now at its height was just beginning to be seen, and the average village boy was feeling a keen desire to get away from home in order that he might see more of the world and of life than his narrow surroundings afforded. With this spirit moving him Mr. Riley left his home before he was grown, and saw some of the country as a patent-medicine vendor and sign-writer. But he was moved by a spirit of boyish adventure, seeking a livelihood while he was seeing the world. The belief that there was something mysterious about his life grew, I think, out of the fact that he was always reticent about himself and would never tell any one his exact age.

EUGENE G. HAY.

New York, July 24, 1916.

Baseball in the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to add a word of protest against the practice of playing ball in the streets, especially if the balls are hard. I realize fully the necessity of having places for the young to play in, but when the lives of pedestrians are in danger it is an important question whether the liberty of the young or the protection of the public at large should be first considered. When the absolute disregard on the part of the players for the passerby has been experienced, the matter takes a more serious aspect. My mother was struck on the spine and she suffered for some time afterward, and I was hit back of the ear by a hard ball, fortunately not a swift one. I agree with J. Mackenzie that a place should be provided where the youth of the city may play without being a menace to the public.

B. WAINWRIGHT.

New York, July 20, 1916.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Oh, the children's choir is singin' an' the
stars are swingin' bright,
An' the heavenly bells are ringin'
through the crystal caves o' night,
An' the little cherub faces are aglow
with happy love,
'Cause the angels came from Heaven an'
they're takin' him above.

They are mountin' with him gladly to
the very feet o' God,
While on earth we're cryin' sadly o'er
a little mound o' sod;
For our Little Orphant Annie is a true
'nough orphan now,
An' the birds what sung for Riley are
a-weepin' on the bough.

There's a lot o' young hearts thrillin'
to a little song I know;
An' a lot o' old eyes fillin' with that
tender back'ard glow,
An' the song is one o' happiness an'
tender thoughts an' fine—
Oh, you've choked a bit, I reckon, o'er
"An Old Sweetheart of Mine."

The years have long been hangin' in the
cupboard o' the past,
Yet the old days come a-twangin' on
my mem'ry thick an' fast;
An' they're happiest at bedtime, when
I'm turnin' down the light—
For I find myself a boy again—an'
"Seein' Things at Night."

* * *

They are mountin' with him gladly to
the very feet o' God,
While on earth we're cryin' sadly o'er
a little mound o' sod;
For our Little Orphant Annie is a true
'nough orphan now,
An' the birds what sung for Riley are
a-weepin' on the bough.

LOUIS WEITZENKORN.

GERMANY'S VIOLATION OF LUXEMBOURG.

The Example She Has Set May Cause Her Own Authority to be Disregarded by the People at Home.

By THEODORE HENCKEL,
Chief Translator Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Washington, July 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written about the violation of Belgian territory, but very little about that of Luxembourg, the first, the most innocent, and to the writer the most interesting victim of the war. Only a few days ago, in examining foreign exchanges, I found that as early as Aug. 8, 1914, Dr. Hans Wehberg, considered by many an impartial judge of facts, attempted in Der Tag, Berlin, to justify Germany's violation of Luxembourg territory, and, basing his argument almost wholly on facts supposed to have occurred during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1871, concluded: "Because Luxembourg is not in position to defend its neutrality, Germany cannot presume to leave unprotected and open to hostile attack a railroad system in the control of its administration. The vital interests of Germany would be jeopardized. A treaty must not give a handle threatening Germany's safety. Hence, Germany's act is most certainly justified."

Now, all the facts are as follows: Luxembourg's perpetual neutrality was guaranteed in 1867 by the great European powers, including Prussia. The treaty states also: "Luxembourg having been neutralized, there is neither purpose nor need of maintaining fortifications within its territory." It was upon the special insistency of Prussia that this clause was inserted, and as a consequence the fortifications were razed. And here comes our learned jurist and says: "Because Luxembourg is not in position to defend its neutrality," &c. Anything to hew their way through; necessity knows no law; treaties are "scraps of paper"!

The violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg is more serious and less justifiable than the violation in Belgium. The German Empire, which had bound itself to defend Luxembourg, has not kept its engagement. It took possession of the territory it had promised to protect. It repudiated its signature, first, as affecting the protégé, and, second, as affecting the other four signatory powers. An unprovoked attack by the strong against the weak, whom the strong has disarmed and solemnly promised to defend, has at all times been regarded as an act of cowardice and treason.

With the invasion of Luxembourg, a proclamation by Tulff von Tscheppe und Weidenbach, commander of the Eighth Prussian Army Corps, printed in Coblentz in the last days of July, was posted in Luxembourg during the night of Aug. 2, 1914, (hence, before the German ultimatums to Paris and to Petrograd,) reading as follows:

> All efforts of the German Emperor to preserve peace have failed. The enemy has forced Germany to draw her sword. France, having violated Luxembourg neutrality, has opened the hostilities * * * against German troops. In view of this urgent necessity, his Majesty has also ordered his troops to enter into Luxembourg. * * *

On Aug. 3, 1914, the late Paul Eyschen, Minister of State of Luxembourg, declared in the House of Representatives:

> The two facts spoken of in the proclamation signed by a General, and upon which German occupation is based, are false, especially that referring to 650 French cyclists. I consider it my bounden duty to make this matter clear, and I make this statement before my country and before Europe.

Can facts be more clearly stated? Paul Eyschen, for twenty-six years Prime Minister, was an honest man and a patriot. He believed Germany until she deceived his country.

But apart from violating, deliberately and under false pretenses, the treaty of 1867, Germany at the same time violated a special railroad convention concluded with Luxembourg in 1872 and continued in 1892, Article 2 of which reads:

> The Imperial Government obligates itself not to use in any way or at any time the Luxembourg railway system, now under the control of the General Direction of the Alsace-Lorraine Railway system, for the purpose of transporting troops, arms, war material, and munitions, nor in violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg to use the railway system for the provisioning of troops during a war in which Germany might be engaged, nor, in the exploitation of the railway system, to perform or permit acts to be performed not in absolute conformity with the obligations to which Luxembourg, as a neutral country, is pledged.

After his speech of Aug. 4, 1914, in the Reichstag, where he made the infamous admissions: "Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and may already have set foot upon Belgian territory; * * * it is against the law of nations," &c., the German Chancellor has never reverted to Germany's violation of Luxembourg territory. By statements he knows to be untrue, and based upon the discovery of documents said to prove entangling alliances of Belgium with England and France, he has indeed, but to no avail, attempted to justify Germany's invasion of Belgium.

Against Luxembourg he cannot put up a "found" document which he might interpret to meet his nefarious designs. It is impossible to incriminate Luxembourg to try to justify the greatest political and moral crime of Germany. On Aug. 2, 1914, the people of Luxembourg learned that they were held in the German vise. Two days later, washing his own hands of the deed, the Chancellor said: "Treaties are scraps of paper; we must somehow hew our way through."

In disregard of the pledged word, the State reason "necessity knows no law" cannot avail to excuse the deed before a just world; and we may be sure that the first punishment of the negators of the rights of others will be to see their own authority disregarded at home. It will be but a logical consequence of an example they have set and from which they cannot free themselves in future.

THEODORE HENCKEL.

GUARDSMEN AND THEIR FOOD

Are Hardtack and Canned Meat a Good Summer Diet?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent papers tell of food raids made in three cities by "starving" soldiers of New York and Massachusetts regiments from troop trains on their way to the border.

The men were both recruits and veterans and all gave the same explanation—that they had been cooped up in cars without food from twenty-two to thirty-six hours and had become frantic in consequence.

Is it true that our men who leave comfortable homes and important business to serve their country are exposed to needless suffering from lack of proper food, drink, and accommodations while being transported by their own Government through their own country in time of peace? If such an outrage has occurred, to whose negligence, mistake, or inefficiency was it due? What drastic measures have been or will be taken to prevent a repetition?

Officials at headquarters say they are "puzzled" to understand how such a thing could happen, since a ten days' ration had been issued. General Wood describes this ration in glowing terms as the "most palatable in the world," composed of hardtack and canned meat, most healthful and sustaining. He attributes the riotous behavior of all these men to one cause—lack of discipline, which will be dealt with later by the proper military authorities.

We would like to be told just what food and how much the soldiers in question had actually received, what chance they had to use the tea and coffee allowance while en route, and whether they were kept supplied during the late torrid weather with good and cool water. We would like to hear what they think of hardtack and canned meat as hot weather diet. We would like to know if there is no man in this mighty nation able to administer the Commissary Department successfully.

M. M. S.

New York, July 15, 1916.

Mission of the Deutschland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The arrival of the German submarine Deutschland in American waters implies such an expenditure of energy, ingenuity, and courage that there is evidently some compelling reason for her voyage, deeper and more practical than the one which is openly proclaimed. We cannot believe that the German Government really expects to break the blockade by means of submarine merchantmen. These vessels could only carry a very small cargo, and sooner or later would all perish in the attempt. Now that the blockading powers are aware of their existence half of the submarine blockade runners would probably never reach an American port, and the remaining half would be sunk or captured as they left the port to return to Germany. Such a plan for breaking the Allies' blockade would be absurd.

What then is the true reason for the visit of the Deutschland to America? Did she bring secret instructions to German agents here, instructions that could not be entrusted to the ordinary channels of communication, even in cipher?

BERTRAND SHADWELL.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 20, 1916.

There He Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Desiring in my own name and those of fellow-tenants on Northern Avenue to abate the nuisance of infernal noise, which is increasing from day to day, I applied to Police Precinct 42, West 177th Street. I was referred to Magistrate's Court 12, 168th Street, where I waited an hour and a half. Magistrate Nolan said he would issue a summons if the Health Department would investigate and recommend one. The Health Department (Walker Street) denied all competence—has only to do with noises of animals—and referred me to Police Headquarters. Lieutenant —— referred me to Inspector ——, West 123d Street. Latter referred me to police station at 42 West 177th Street. The Captain there can do nothing without action of Magistrate's Court 12, and says that if his men made arrests they would most likely be sued civilly for false arrest. So there I am.

ANTI-HOODLUM.

New York, June 19, 1916.

EXTENDING FOREIGN TRADE.

Co-operative Selling Organization One Means of Advancement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The account given in your paper of the hearing on Representative Webb's Foreign Trade bill at Washington will have the careful attention of all business men interested in the expansion of American trade abroad. While not violating the purposes of our anti-trust laws, the bill would leave the manufacturers of this country free to form co-operative selling organizations, which, in the opinion of many, are essential if we are to hold our own against the selling combinations of foreign firms.

As an American engineer resident in Europe for many years, I have frequently noticed the inefficient way in which American manufacturers of engineering products try to sell their output through local foreign firms—a method which often results in cut-throat competition affecting kindred and supplemental products, all of American origin. This is particularly true of smaller firms who are not so well informed on foreign business methods, and their foreign representatives are, of necessity, equally ignorant of American conditions.

Smaller American firms cannot separately support such selling organizations as the United States Steel Products Exports Company, for many years maintained by the United States Steel Corporation. The obvious solution is for a number of firms in allied industries to sell through a single organization, which should be so constituted as to control the output for foreign consumption, to recommend alterations in design and form to meet foreign requirements, and to establish forms of credit suitable to the country of destination.

Such organizations would serve to decrease greatly the cost of selling and publicity and would avoid wasteful competition and the covering of unsuitable areas. The more dependable foreign market created would permit regulation of the output and of the demand for labor at home, while maintaining prices at a reasonably profitable level.

The composition of an organization of this kind would approximate to what is known in Germany as the cartel.

The advent of the war, causing an unprecedented emergency demand for American products, has fostered the formation and growth of several selling organizations foreshadowing the above. Information obtainable from them, however, probably would not be enlightening, as they have supplied urgent wants on a non-compet

WOMEN IN DISPUTE OVER AN ESTATE

Dr. Nathan Oppenheim's Widow Obtains a Court Order Against Mrs. Abbott.

SEEKS RETURN OF STOCK

Husband Turned It Over to the Defendant Merely for Safe Keeping, She Declares.

A dispute between Mrs. Bertha Oppenheim, widow of Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, a well-known specialist in children's diseases, who died at the Hotel Belmont on April 5, and Mrs. Katherine H. Abbott, also known as Katherine F. Hargrave, described as a friend of Dr. Oppenheim, over property left by Dr. Oppenheim, was disclosed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Justice Giegerich handed down a decision refusing to vacate an order requiring Mrs. Abbott to appear for examination to enable the plaintiff to frame her complaint in a suit brought against Mrs. Abbott and the Realty Corporation, of which Mrs. Abbott became President on the death of Dr. Oppenheim. The corporation has an office at 265 West Thirty-sixth Street, and before the death of Dr. Oppenheim the defendant, as Katherine F. Hargrave, was Treasurer and Director. Mrs. Abbott conducts a mortgage loan business at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue under the name of K. F. Hargrave.

In asking for the examination of Mrs. Abbott before trial, Mrs. Oppenheim said that at the time of her husband's death he owned fifty of the 100 shares of the Realty Corporation's stock. She alleged that her husband had turned this stock over to Mrs. Abbott or to the corporation merely for safe keeping. She sued because Mrs. Abbott had ignored a demand to turn over the stock, having a par value of $5,000, but a market value far greater. Mrs. Oppenheim, who made demand for the property after she had qualified as executrix of her husband's estate, said that between Feb. 3, 1915, and the date of his death her husband lent $30,000 to Mrs. Abbott, of which only $5,000 has been repaid.

In her defense Mrs. Abbott said that Dr. Oppenheim was a friend of hers and that because of a desire to help her in the real estate business he bought five shares of stock in the Realty Corporation after it was formed, on Feb. 5, 1915, and transferred them to her for her sole use and benefit. Later he bought fifteen shares, and at a subsequent date thirty more shares, each at $100 a share. She alleged that neither she nor the company are indebted to Dr. Oppenheim's estate. In his will Dr. Oppenheim gave his entire realty estate to his wife.

Although Dr. Oppenheim died at the Hotel Belmont his home was at 50 East Seventy-ninth Street. He was attending physician to the children's department of the Red Cross Hospital and the New York City Children's Hospital, and was a member of the National, State, and County Medical Societies. He wrote several books on children's diseases. He was a member of the Harvard Club.

ARMSTRONG POOR, SHE SAYS.

Playwright's Widow Declares Estate Didn't Pay for Funeral.

Allegations that Paul Armstrong, the playwright, died insolvent were made in the Supreme Court yesterday by the widow and executrix, Mrs. Catherine Calvert Armstrong, in opposing an application by the Kirke La Shelle Company to compel her to pay a judgment of $19,337 obtained in the Supreme Court a few months before Mr. Armstrong died last Aug. 30. The judgment represented the amount found to be due on an accounting of the royalties from Armstrong's play, "The Heir to the Hoorah," produced by the Kirke La Salle Company, which had to pay this sum to the estate of Henry J. W. Dam because Armstrong plagiarized Dam's story, "The Transmogrification of Dan."

In Mrs. Armstrong's affidavit she said she had no assets to meet her husband's obligations. She stated that her husband's only property consisted of $211 in cash, a Ford automobile, and wearing apparel worth $50, all of which were insufficient to pay the funeral expenses.

CONTEST HEIRESS' WILL.

Relatives of Mrs. Grace McLaughlin Stevens Seek $100,000 Estate.

A contest of the will of Mrs. Grace McLaughlin Stevens, the heiress, who eloped last Winter with George Stevens, a chauffeur, and married him in Havana, Cuba, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court in behalf of the young woman's aunts and uncles, all living in County Donegal, Ireland. Mrs. Stevens left an estate estimated at $100,000. After leaving $1,000 to her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Ingles of 4 West 129th Street, with whom she lived, she gave all the remainder to Stevens. The will was executed on April 1, nine days before Mrs. Stevens died of pneumonia in Havana. The contestants allege incompetency and undue influence.

Stenographers Get $13,321 En0 Cash

An order signed yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan directed the temporary administrators of the Amos F. Eno estate to pay $13,321 to Paul Jones, official stenographer in the Surrogate's Court, for minutes in the Eno will case from the beginning of the trial in May to June 10. The money will be divided among three stenographers who took the testimony and furnished ten copies of the minutes to the attorneys in the case. The stenographers will be entitled to a further sum for the period from June 30 to July 19, when the case ended.

Oehler Leaves $75,000 to Family.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 25.—The will of John Oehler of Carlstadt, former cashier of the Carlstadt National Bank and a lecturer in the New York College of Pharmacy, who died on July 14, was admitted to probate today. The estate is said to be worth about $75,000. To his mother, Mrs. Flora Oehler of Carlstadt, is bequeathed certain household furniture and $5,000. To his sister, Mathilda, is left $2,000 and his $1,000 insurance certificate in the Royal Arcanum Benefit Association. To his wife is left the house and lot.

SON SOUND, HEALEY SAYS.

Heart and Lungs All Right When He Joined 23d Recently.

James R. Healey of 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, whose son, Clintonn O. Healey, a private in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, died recently in Pharr, Texas, said yesterday that he could not understand how the young man could have died from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown by the autopsy.

He said he had received no answer to his letter to the Adjutant General in Washington, in which he asked for further information, but expected a reply today. No word had reached him from Texas, he said, and the only information he had obtained was from the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose dispatch was published in yesterday's paper.

"My son's death is very strange," he said, "particularly when you consider that he was perfectly sound when he entered the regiment last December. On that occasion he was subjected to a strict examination by two physicians, both of whom told me that his lungs and heart were in first-class shape. During the time between his joining the regiment and his going away with it, he gained weight from 130 to 145 pounds, and this would hardly be the case if he were in a tubercular condition. There is something very strange about his death, and I will be glad to receive information concerning it from official sources."

INQUIRY INTO HEALY'S DEATH.

Adjutant General Takes Action on Charges of Neglect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army, said today that he would ask Major Gen. Funston to make an inquiry into the death of Private Clinton Healy of the Twenty-third New York Regiment, who was said to have died from lack of medical attention. General McCain said that as far as he knew his office had not received a letter written by James R. Healy of Brooklyn, young Healy's father, asking the Adjutant General to have an investigation made, but even if the letter was not received an inquiry would be ordered on the basis of newspaper statements.

Private Healy died at Pharr, Texas. An anonymous letter published in a newspaper last Sunday represented that conditions in the Twenty-third were very bad, that sick men did not receive proper medical attention, and that Healy, who was suffering from jaundice, had died of neglect. His father said yesterday that on the basis of this anonymous letter he had written to the Adjutant General requesting an inquiry.

GETS A SARGENT PAINTING.

Mrs. Lowthrop Receives Allied Bazaar Prize—Other Awards.

The final bulletin of awards made by the late Allied Bazaar was issued yesterday from the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, where the affairs of the bazaar are being settled. The list contained the names of winners of gifts of an aggregate value in excess of $15,000. More than 850 articles were distributed by the committee to persons in all parts of the United States. Complete lists of the awards are on file for the perusal of the public at the commission's offices at 120 Broadway.

A Sargent picture valued at $2,000 was awarded Mrs. S. K. Lowthrop of Boston, Mass. W. J. Pepperman of 765 Broadway drew a Chalmers automobile, and Miss L. Rose of 599 West 190th Street drew an Overland automobile. An original Gibson drawing went to W. Nash of 643 Lexington Avenue.

WHITMAN MADE A KNIGHT.

Initiated at the Pythias State Convention at Dunkirk.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 25.—Governor Whitman became a full-fledged Knight of Pythias at the initiation ceremony this evening which featured the second day of the State convention of the Knights. The initiation ceremony was conducted by ex-Assemblyman MacGregor and Howard B. Herr of Buffalo.

Accompanied by his military secretary, Lorillard Spencer, Governor Whitman arrived here early this evening and rode through crowded streets, constantly raising his hat to acknowledge the applause. He will remain here over night as the guest of Judge Cooper, and tomorrow will review the grand uniformed parade of the Knights and the prize drill at the camp at Point Gratiot.

About 3,000 are attending the State convention.

Oakleigh Thorne Operated On.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Oakleigh Thorne, the New York banker, is in a Poughkeepsie sanitarium rallying today after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Thorne was at his country home in Millbrook when he was suddenly stricken and rushed to this city by automobile. It was said today that he was out of danger.

OCEAN HIGHWAYS.

Baltic to Sail for Liverpool and Frederik VIII. for Copenhagen.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of the passengers booked to leave on them are:

BALTIC, (Liverpool)—T. S. Bayldon, Miss E. M. Binney, Henry Bray, Mrs. E. Beacon, William Bannister, Dennison Scott, McLaren Fleming, Mrs. J. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hall, J. F. Helliwell, Mrs. S. Jones, Miss Dorothy Jones, James Herbert Jones, Miss Pierre Lorillard, Andrew Marsh, Miss Virginia Martin, R. B. MacKedie, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Peters, William Richardson, Miss Jessie C. Richmond, F. J. Roberts, R. Robinson, Frank Searle, Wilford V. Sifton, Albert M. Simons, R. C. White, Arthur Wright, F. A. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Allen, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. Dudley K. Panton, the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Jackson, Miss Pauline Jackson, Miss Alice Nelson, Miss Lillian H. Rowley, the Rev. M. S. Young, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Dempster, and E. J. Breeze.

FREDERIK VIII, (Copenhagen.)—Miss Albertina Arriens, Miss Emillia Arriens, Miss Anna Bond, Francis Bohlen, H. Bennett, G. G. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brunner, Professor S. N. Fabian, A. Friese, Jr., Mrs. Clara F. V. Havens, G. W. Hooker, J. P. Hughes, William Hold, Mrs. Clara Huntington, Marcus Stow Hill, Miss Katherine M. Keane, G. Lessing, Jose Machado, Cuban Consul to Christiania, Dr. J. L. Magnes, M. L. Milner, Dr. and Mrs. Paul R. Mackinney, John P. Pasby, Edgar Reed, Julius Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph V. Sage, Miss Jane Seybold, the Rev. Otto F. Strach, Miss A. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Swope, B. H. Valentine, L. F. Weber, Miss Caroline Weber, John R. White, Mrs. Helen A. Wade, Dr. C. C. Young, and Miss A. Vang.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the United States from Copenhagen were:

A. Anderson, Maith Balin, Arthur Caesar, Dr. Carl Eggers, William P. Graham, Edward Green, Mrs. Caroline Hansen, Lincoln Judd, Albert Kramer, August Larsen, Miss Alice Nielsen, Mrs. Caroline Petersen, Mrs. C. Rose, Miss Katherine Rose, Mrs. Dorothea Spencer, D. A. Wilson, Mrs. Annie Williams, N. K. Watson, J. F. Mitchell, Peter M. Krey, and Mrs. Christina Speck.

CAR STRIKE AWAITS P. S. BOARD'S ORDER

No Line to Open Till Employment Restriction Ordinances Are Repealed or Superseded.

SPREAD TO BRONX DENIED

Militia Not Asked For—Men Dare Companies to Open Books to Prove Alleged Losses.

Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway System, announced yesterday afternoon that no effort would be made by the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company to operate cars until ordinances requiring motormen and conductors to have fifteen days' experience on the cars of those lines was vacated or superseded.

An order by the Public Service Commission of the Second District that cars be run would take precedence over the ordinances, Mr. Maher said. Until such an order was issued, or the ordinances were repealed, the 100,000 persons in Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon and vicinity who were in the habit of riding on the cars daily, would be compelled to do without service, he said.

In the absence of Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue System, who sailed for Europe several days ago, Mr. Maher is supreme in authority and is in immediate touch with the developments of the strike of the motormen and conductors of the two subsidiary roads in Westchester County. He was one of the men with whom the union of street car men negotiated before voting to strike four days ago, and he was present at the conference when Mr. Whitridge informed the employees that their demands would not be granted or arbitrated.

Militia Not Asked For.

Many reports were circulated yesterday that the Yonkers and the Westchester companies would attempt to run cars possibly on Friday, but Mr. Maher said these had not emanated from the officials of the companies. He said the same of another report that National Guardsmen would be asked to preserve order in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle while cars were being run. One of these reports was to the effect that the Forty-seventh Infantry Regiment, which will reach Van Cortlandt Park within a few days, would be detailed to that duty.

Mr. Maher said no application had been made by the company for the militia and that he saw no reason for such a request. The ordinances had been adopted by Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle at the request of the trolley men's organization, he said. The car companies considered them unconstitutional, but were willing to abide by them as long as they were permitted to remain in force.

"We will take no action to have the ordinances vacated," said Mr. Maher. "That must be done by some one else. If the ordinances are vacated we will operate the cars."

Mr. Maher said no official information had been received by the street railway company of an intention by the Public Service Commission to hold a hearing.

"Beyond reading what was published in the newspapers, I do not even know that an application has been made by any one to the Public Service Commission that such a hearing be held," he said. "If a date has been set we have not heard of it officially."

The strikers seemed confident yesterday that they would win. They denied the contention of the companies that they were losing money and dared them to open their books. There were no two street car companies in the city that enjoyed a heavier patronage, the men said, and an investigation of the accounts would prove that instead of losing money they were making handsome profits.

Tell of Loss in Operation.

An announcement recently made by the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, which was printed by them in the newspapers as advertisements, said that since 1908 they had been operated at a loss of $488,000, or about $54,000 a year. Despite this fact, during the same period the wages of the motormen and conductors had been increased from 30 to 38½ per cent. In the week just preceding the strike 50 per cent. of the men who worked seven days received more than $21 for the week and 17 per cent. more than $22 for the week. The companies further quoted statistics published by the American Electric Railway Association to prove that out of fifty-two principal street railways in the State of New York, only two roads paid a higher rate than the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company.

The companies insisted that the real reason for the strike was not that the men were dissatisfied with their pay, but that they wanted the companies to deal with them as a union.

More claims were made by the men yesterday of success in extending the strike. A large number of men on the Bronx lines had joined the walk out, it was said, and it was predicted that the strike ultimately would reach the Battery. This was emphatically denied by Mr. Maher. "The strike has not been extended to the Bronx and will not be," said Mr. Maher.

The men who went to the offices yesterday for their pay were orderly and many of them chatted with Mr. Sutherland, who has twice been Mayor of Yonkers and has been a labor union man for many years. The only disagreeable incident followed the appearance of three men who applied for jobs. They were chased off by union sympathizers after blows had been exchanged.

Yama Yama Dance at Golf Club.

A Yama Yama dance was held last night at the Great Neck Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I. Over a hundred guests were in attendance, all in Yama Yama costume, and there was dancing on the tennis courts until the rain drove everybody into the clubhouse. The affair was arranged by C. H. Goddard, President of the club, in celebration of the new addition to the clubhouse, which includes a dancing pavilion. Supper was served at midnight.

600-POUND SHARK CAUGHT IN FISH NET

Too Big for Boat, Captain Benson Lassoes Fish and Tows It Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLMESVILLE, N. J., July 25.—When Captain Jack Benson's crew of pound-net men came in to the station of the Ship Bottom Fishery, on Long Beach, five miles above Beach Haven, this morning, they towed behind their motor boat a 600-pound shark, ten feet eight inches in length, the largest captured since the maneaters from Southern waters began their raids on the New Jersey coast. In the boat were four other sharks, two of them five footers and two four footers. All of them had been taken in the morning draw of the nets.

The Ship Bottom fishermen had an exciting battle with their ferocious game. The big shark tore around at a great rate when drawn to the side of the boat. Captain Benson pounded it on the head with a heavy iron bar, finally dazing it enough to allow one of the hands to lasso its tail. Then the line was made fast and the shark was towed to shore tail first.

All of the five sharks were of one variety, blue with large spots, entirely strange to the Jersey coast. They have four rows of large teeth. The big fellow had an eighteen-inch spread of mouth and was thirty inches in diameter at the thickest part of his body. He was shipped to Asbury Park for exhibition.

SHARKS NEAR HUGHES HOME

Dead One Washed Ashore, Another Killed in Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—One of the exhibits at the Firemen's Carnival tomorrow will be a sand shark, six and one-half feet long, which was killed today at Gardner's Beach by David Bennett of Sag Harbor. He took it to the town garage there and rented a zinc-lined coffin from Samuel Thompson, the undertaker. The shark was packed in ice in the coffin and placed on exhibition at the garage for a five-cent fee. Then negotiations were opened with the management of the Bridgehampton Carnival.

A shark eight feet long was washed ashore near the home of Dr. Colin S. Carter yesterday.

SAIL FOR THE ARCTIC TO SEEK STEFANSSON

Three Women in Lane-Borden Expedition on New Power Schooner Great Bear.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 25.—The new power schooner Great Bear, owned by Captain Louis Lane, a widely known arctic navigator, and John Borden, a wealthy Chicago sportsman, sailed tonight for the Far North in the expectation of making a junction with Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer who went into the arctic three years ago. The Great Bear, built especially for the trip, will go first to Anadir Bay and Indian Point, Siberia, and then along the arctic coast of Alaska to Point Barrow, Herschel Island, and Bankisland, where Captain Lane left Stefansson with the old Lane trading schooner Fiery Bear last year.

Aboard the Great Bear besides Captain Lane and Mr. Borden are Mrs. Lane and her sister, Mrs. Isabel Robson; Miss Anita Allen, a niece of Captain Lane; Rochester Slaughter, a hunter from Juneau; Ferrold of Santa Barbara, Cal.; C. K. Knickerbocker, and Norris Blokum of Chicago. While the junction with Stefansson is the principal object of the expedition, hunting and trading will be part of the program.

DR. AKED GETS OUT OF FORD PEACE PARTY

Resigns After Unsuccessful Attempt to Bring About Change in Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 25. — The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked this afternoon resigned as Chairman of the American Committee to the Ford Neutral Peace Conference at Stockholm because, he said, the conference had utterly failed in its object of bringing about peace. He added that there seemed to be no possibility that the conference, "composed of a crowd of visionaries and dreamers," could do anything of value toward peace.

Dr. Aked made the announcement after an hour's talk with Henry Ford, in which he informed Mr. Ford that he would resign unless the present plans of the conference underwent a complete change. According to Dr. Aked, Mr. Ford asked him not to resign at once, but to announce that he would not return to Stockholm for the present. Dr. Aked urged Mr. Ford to adopt new peace policies at once, but Mr. Ford said he must have more time to think over the matter.

"As I could not afford to waste more time upon what I believe is a futile peace campaign, I informed him that I could not wait for him to think about the matter, but I must resign at once unless he adopted the policy I advocated," said Dr. Aked. "As he did not wish to adopt that policy at once, I thereupon resigned."

Dr. Aked said he long had been dissatisfied with the policy of publicity being pursued by the Stockholm Peace Conference. Several times, he said, he had written letters to Mr. Ford asking that he be allowed to resign and that his six months' contract, held by Mr. Ford, be canceled. The letters, he said, remained unanswered, although he was aware that they were received.

It was upon the question of whether more toward the ending the war could be accomplished through publicity or through diplomacy that Mr. Ford and Dr. Aked split.

"As a result of lack of system and of leadership and, most of all, perhaps, because of its policy, the conference since it started has accomplished practically nothing," said the minister.

Miss Perry Weds Donald Crowe.

ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—Miss Ella Perry, daughter of former Postmaster Edward S. Perry and Mrs. Perry of Central Avenue, this city, was married at 8 o'clock last night to Donald Crowe of Hackensack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Crowe, formerly of Orange, but now of Buffalo, the Rev. Michael J. O'Connor of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Hackensack officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by Miss Maud Denburger of Bethlehem, Penn., as bridesmaid, and by Virginia Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Perry of West Orange, as flower girl. Errol Crowe was his brother's best man. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the bride's home, after which the couple left for a wedding trip to Dexter, Mich., and Buffalo.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price

WAITERS WALK OUT AT THE YALE CLUB

Forty Drop Their Trays and Napkins as Members Prepare to Dine.

DEMAND $65 A MONTH WAGE

Three Head Waiters, Six Captains, and One Other Remain Loyal, but Service Is Crippled.

The forty waiters in the new Yale Club, at Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, laid down their napkins and trays and walked out at 6:30 o'clock last night. Early diners faced the prospect of turning the club into a cafeteria and waiting on themselves.

The three head waiters and six captains rushed into the breach. There were about thirty-five early diners, and these were assured they would be served if they would be patient. In the grill room on the third floor one lone waiter remained at his post, and for a time he was the busiest man in all New York. Most of the club members went to nearby hotels for dinner.

D. B. Cashin, Superintendent of the club, said later that the strike was a result of trying to improve the service in the dining rooms.

"We don't care about the money," he said, "but we must have the best service in the city. Our members demand it. We have been trying to get the best waiters there are and have had great difficulty. We have been paying the waiters, most of them Greeks, $50 a month. They struck for $65, which is the wages of a first-class waiter.

"If they were $65 men they would get that amount. However, we don't expect to have any trouble, and will serve meals as usual tomorrow."

From another source it was learned that no breakfast would be served in the club this morning, and that the grill would probably be the only room open for luncheon and dinner today.

It was said that the usual club rule prohibiting the giving or receiving of tips was strictly enforced in the Yale Club.

AMERICAN BANKERS MAY FINANCE CHINA

Ready to Raise $30,000,000 Loan —Matter Discussed at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Representatives of three big American banking houses informed Acting Secretary Polk today that they were willing to advance a $30,000,000 loan desired by China to rehabilitate the finances of the republic. Their proposal, which is understood to have the full approval of the State Department, is to furnish immediately $4,000,000 urgently needed and the remainder as desired.

Mr. Polk's callers were George C. Lee of Lee, Higginson & Co., Willard Straight of the American International Corporation, and Francis H. McKnight of J. P. Morgan & Co. These firms have had the Chinese loan under consideration for some time, and one of them already has advanced $1,000,000.

Bonds of the Chinese Republic will be accepted as security for the loan.

News that a conference was being held at Washington on the proposed loan to China by local banking institutions was received with much satisfaction in the financial district yesterday. Exporters saw in the co-operation between the State Department and the bankers a opportunity for increased trade with the Chinese Republic, a hope which was snatched from them in the early days of the present Administration when Secretary of State Bryan frowned upon American participation in the so-called Six-Power Loan. It was explained in some quarters that in case $30,000,000 were loaned by American bankers for railroad construction and the building of public works that the financial arrangements would provide for the purchase of much material in the United States.

Willard D. Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation, who was at the Washington conference, had much to do with the Six-Power Loan negotiations three years ago. Because of his familiarity with Chinese conditions it was taken for granted that the American International Corporation would be prominent in the handling of the new loan. The concern already has loaned a great amount to China for canal construction work in one of the southern provinces.

DUTCH OWNERS PROTEST.

Seizure by British of 60 Fishing Boats Vigorously Resented.

BERLIN, July 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At a meeting of the Dutch Shipowners' Association held at The Hague, says a dispatch to the Overseas News Agency, a resolution was passed protesting against the seizure of sixty fishing boats by the British.

The Dutch Foreign Office, it is said, was urged to intervene in the matter.

NEWSPAPER TO RAISE PRICE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Will Cost Two Cents After Aug. 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat tomorrow will announce an increase in the price of its daily edition in St. Louis from 1 to 2 cents, effective Aug. 1.

The high cost of print paper is given as the cause of the increase.

RILEY'S BODY LAID AWAY.

Only Relatives and Intimate Friends Attend Funeral of Poet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—The funeral of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, was held at his home here today. The simple services were attended by relatives and a few of his most intimate friends only. The funeral was private, but the placing of the body in a vault in Crown Hill Cemetery was public. Large crowds assembled near the vault to see the last ceremonies.

The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn of Sewanee, Tenn., former pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church here and a close friend of the poet for many years. The Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church, assisted.

The body was placed in the vault pending arrangements for its final disposition. The vault was decorated with the flowers that the poet liked best. Beautiful rugs were spread on the floor. A short prayer at the cemetery concluded the services.

Mr. Riley left no will disposing of his property of an estimated value of $200,000, according to Henry Eitel, his brother-in-law, and W. C. Bobbs, a close business associate. The heirs are a sister, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Payne of New York, a nephew and a niece, Edmund H. and Elizabeth Whitcomb Eitel of Indianapolis.

Two years ago Mr. Riley gave the city of Indianapolis real estate valued at $100,000, which now forms a part of the site for the new public library building. Just how Mr. Riley arranged for the disposition of his book rights never will be made public, the matter having been left confidentially in the hands of Mr. Eitel and Mr. Bobbs.

J. H. BROWN, INVENTOR, DIES

A Champion Shot and Designer of Military and Other Arms.

John Hamilton Brown, recently consulting engineer of the Maxim Munitions Corporation, for which he designed a new military rifle, and the inventor of the wire-wound gun, tested by the United States Government in 1905, died yesterday at his home, 4,164 Boulevard, West Hoboken, N. J., in his eightieth year. He was born in Waldo, Me., and became an inventor and rifle manufacturer at the age of 20.

Among his inventions were machines for shoemaking, quilting lace, automobile tire valves, and wiremaking machinery. Mr. Brown was a fine rifle shot and won the all-distance rifle championship of America at the Creedmoor range. He also led the American team of sharpshooters, all of whom used a rifle of his invention when they defeated the British team at the famous Wimbledon match in 1883.

He was for many years a member and Director of the National Rifle Company, a former member of the Seventh Regiment, and a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York.

F. W. FRANKLAND DEAD.

Was Associate Actuary of the Equitable and a Noted Writer.

Frederick William Frankland, writer, and for the last two years associate actuary for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Monday at his home, 517 West 113th Street, in his sixty-third year. He was a son of the late Sir Edward Frankland, and was born in Manchester, England. In 1876 he entered the Civil Service in New Zealand, where he was appointed Insurance Commissioner in 1889. In 1891 he represented New Zealand in the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

Mr. Frankland came here nine years ago, and was for some years connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. He had written many papers on mathematical, metaphysical, and sociological subjects. Mr. Frankland was a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland, the American Mathematical Society, and the Actuarial Society of America, and a member of the Royal Colonial and Imperial Institute of London.

Edward C. Clifton.

Edward C. Clifton, Assistant General Solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died on Monday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year. He was a graduate of Lafayette University, and had been connected with the legal department of the railroad for the last ten years. Mr. Clifton was formerly a resident of Easton, Penn., where he was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Northumberland County and of the Easton Common Council.

Dr. Adolph Lamar.

Dr. Adolph Lamar, a prominent physician of Havana, Cuba, died suddenly last night from heart disease, from which he had suffered for three years, in his apartments in the Hotel Biltmore. After dining with his wife he took her to a theatre, where he suffered a heart attack. Dr. Lamar was born in Havana and was 47 years old. He was a graduate of the University of Havana and was a member of the Board of Health of that city. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MATTHIAS HAFFEN, a retired brewer and a brother of Louis Haffen, former President of the Bronx, died at his home, 2,979 Marion Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. FRANCES LANE, stepmother of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, died yesterday in Santa Barbara, Cal., in her eighty-first year.

MICHAEL TEHAN, formerly a Police Sergeant of the Oakland Avenue station, Jersey City, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Amberg, in Harrison, N. J.

JOHN SHAW, senior member of John Shaw & Sons of Buenos Aires, pioneers in the development of trade between this country and Argentina, died yesterday at his home in that city.

HENRY METCALF, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Police Department, who received a medal in 1896 for saving the lives of a woman and child who were drowning off Fort Hamilton, died yesterday at his home, 489 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year.

CLARENCE BERAN, a clerk in the Long Island City Post Office, died yesterday afternoon in the Flushing Hospital, in his twenty-fifth year.

Mrs. FRANK PEARCE, mother of Dr. Matthew C. Pearce, a physician of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her sixty-first year.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLLS, formerly Detroit manager of the American Art Company, died Monday night at his home in Newton, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

Miss CORNELIA FELLOWS of 164 Jerome Place, Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Mountainside Hospital, Glen Ridge, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. DELIA RHODES, wife of William A. Rhodes, died yesterday at her home in Bloomfield, N. J., in her sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM GORDON ESSELMONT, a retired business man and formerly a resident of New York City, died on Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Meyer, in Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

Miss CELINA S. LAZELL, a native of Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her ninety-second year.

CORNELIUS VAN DEN HOEK, for many years connected with the Passaic Print Works, died on Monday at his home in Passaic, N. J.

Miss ARABELLA EUGENIA SMITH, author of much prose and many poems, the best known of which is "If I Should Die Tonight," died on Monday at her home in Santa Barbara, Cal., in her seventy-second year.

Mrs. MARIE SUSETTE HALL, widow of William C. Hall, formerly general manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Company and for twenty-five years a resident of this city, died on Sunday in Cromwell, Conn.

NATHAN CALISHER, a member of a perfumery firm here, died on Monday at his home, 544 West 157th Street, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. ANN KOCH, a resident of College Point for the last fifteen years, died at her home there on Sunday at the age of 52 years. She was born in Manhattan and was the wife of Max Koch.

COURTLANDT VAN SICKLEN CROPSEY, 64 years old, chief engineer of a sulphur works in the Erie Basin, died in St. Peter's Hospital on Sunday after an operation. Mr. Cropsey was a member of one of the oldest families of Gravesend, after which Cropsey Avenue was named. He lived at 8,821 Twenty-second Avenue, Bath Beach, and left a widow and a son.

RANDALL O'GRADY, a retired stevedore and an old resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 498 South First Street, aged 60 years. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. ISABEL MARIE BROWN, widow of Henry W. Brown, who was a member of the old surveying firm of McElroy & Brown and later a map clerk in the old Brooklyn Board of Assessors, died at her home, 1,010 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 59 years old and was born in Fort Edward, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY ANN MORAN, 64 years old, widow of Richard Moran, died from Bright's disease on Monday at her home, 50 Broadway, Brooklyn, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Miss GRETCHEN BUTTS, daughter of Thomas W. Butts, a retired lawyer, died in the Williamsburg Hospital on Sunday after an operation. She was 40 years of age and lived at 200 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES H. McMURRAY, a commercial traveler for Jacob Adler & Co., glove manufacturers, died in the Sunshine Sanitarium on last Saturday and the funeral will be held this afternoon from 672 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McMurray was 58 years old and had been with the Adler firm for forty years. He was a member of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Utica and of the Order of the Iroquois.

Mrs. NELLIE FRANCES FILES, wife of George F. Files and a daughter of the late James Fogarty, a cotton merchant, died on Monday at her home, 335 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

JAMES M. HILLERY, who, before he retired, was in the hay and feed business at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street for forty years, died on Monday at his home, 620 West 130th Street, in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. MARY RUTHERFORD THOMAS CARSTENSEN, wife of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Arnold Carstensen, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church at Riverdale-on-Hudson, died on Monday at her home there in her sixty-third year.

L. A. CAREY DIES IN BATTLE.

Young New Yorker a Second Lieutenant in the British Army.

Second Lieutenant Lennard Arthur Carey of the Second Devonshire Regiment, British Army, and formerly of Brooklyn and Staten Island, was killed in action in Northern France on July 1, according to news received yesterday by his brother, P. D. Carey, of 320 Broadway. He was 21 years old, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Carey of Finchly, England.

When war was declared Lieutenant Carey was employed by Higgins & Cox of 3 William Street. During November, 1914, he worked his way back to England on a horse transport and enlisted in the King Edward Horse. After eighteen months at the front, where he served with conspicuous gallantry as a bomb thrower in the trenches, he took his officer's training at a depot in France, and later returned to England to receive his commission. On Sept. 25, 1915, he was badly wounded by shrapnel, and invalided until January of this year, when he returned to active service.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by two brothers and a sister.

DR. WILFRED E. HARRIS DIES.

His Assailant Must Now Face a Charge of Murder.

BOSTON, July 25.—Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, who was shot last Tuesday by Dr. Eldridge Atwood, died late today. His wife was with him at the end. The police announced that the charge against Dr. Atwood would be changed from assault to first degree murder.

Dr. Harris failed to rally from the state of coma into which he lapsed last night. He made no statement bearing on the case, according to the police. An autopsy will be performed tomorrow by Medical Examiner Timothy Leary.

An extra guard has been placed over Dr. Atwood, as a result of his display of extreme nervousness, the first he has shown since his arrest. He was told of Dr. Harris's death tonight. The police said that he would be formally charged with first degree murder tomorrow.

Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins.

RICHMOND, Va., July 25.—Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins, 83 years old, the only woman ever commissioned as an officer in the Confederate Army, died today at the Home for Confederate Women. She was commissioned a Captain of Cavalry in order that she might continue to conduct a private hospital after other such institutions had been ordered closed.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SILBERFELD.—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Silberfeld, 11 Grand View Av., Edgemere, L. I., a son, on July 24.

TITHERINGTON.—On Tuesday, July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Titherington of 697 West End Av., a son.

Engaged

GALEF—GOLDBERG.—Cydonia R. Goldberg to Max Galef.

Married.

BARNES—MOORE.—July 22, Dorothy Jeannette Moore to R. Emerson Barnes.

Died.

AUERBACH.—On July 25, after a short illness, in his 52d year, Louis Auerbach, beloved husband of Pauline Auerbach and father of Irvin H. and Howard L. Auerbach. Funeral services will be held Thursday morning, July 27, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 884 Park Av. In deference to Mr. Auerbach's oft-expressed wish, it is earnestly requested that flowers be omitted, and that, instead, those who might otherwise send flowers honor his memory by a donation to charity. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

BELLMAN.—Annie Eva, July 24, 1

PRESIDENT BACKS UP SENATE NAVY PLAN

Leaders Hear That Wilson and Daniels Will Insist on the Enlarged Program.

HOUSE DELAYS CONFERENCE

Buchanan and Cox Succeed in Having Bill Sent to Naval Affairs Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—While the House was engaged today in referring the Navay Appropriation bill with Senate amendments to the Committee on Navay Affairs, instead of sending it direct to conference it was said in circles close to the President that the Administration would favor the big building program proopsed by the Senate.

That the House will fall into line for the bigger building plan if the President insists upon it is practically certain. There may be resistance from the "small navy" element, led by Representatives Kitchin, Hensley, Bailey, and Callaway, but in the end the Administration doubtless will win.

During debate on the Naval bill in the Senate the Administration was understood to be in favor of the building program calling for sixteen capital ships within three years, of which eight are to be built immediately. The House bill provided for a one-year program of five battle cruisers and no battleships. There were renewed evidences at the White House today that the President and Secretary Daniels would continue to support the Senate bill and eventually the House plans are slated for the discard.

Representative Buchanan of Illinois, Democratic member of the Naval Affairs Committee, blocked an attempt today to send the naval budget direct to conference. He and Representative Cox, Indiana, Democrat, insisted that the bill be referred to the Navay Affairs Committee, and this was finally done. Ordinarily bills in disagreement are sent at once to conference by unanimous consent.

The Naval Affairs Committee may follow one of two courses: It may bring the naval budget back into the House with a recommendation that all Senate amendments be disagreed to and the bill be sent to conference, or it may recommend that the House debate and pass upon the amendments one by one. The probabilities are an atempt will be made to get the bill into conference on Thursday.

House Democrats on the whole are opposed to the big increases added by the Senate, but with word from the White House today that the President preferred the building program of the upper body, there are increased prospects that the bill as it finally comes from conference will be substantially that approved by the Senate.

ACCEPTS EDISON'S ADVICE.

Daniels Opposes Building Navy Laboratory in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Naval Consulting Board has registered an objection to the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill that the naval experimental laboratory shall be locataed in Washington. Secretary Daniels has backed the board in a letter to Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he says that while Washington may be the best place for the laboratory, the determination of the geographical location should be left to the Navy Department.

The Naval Consulting Board and Secretary Daniels do not advance any specific reasons for leaving the location of the laboratory to future determination. One objection that has been urged against the location of war material factories near the sea coast is that they might be liable to attack by hostile warships or aircraft.

The letter of the Naval Consulting Board to Secretary Daniels is signed by Thomas A. Edison, Chairman, and twenty-one members of the board.

BARS STOP-WATCH SYSTEM.

Senate Rejects Time-Measuring Device for Government Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate today retained in the Army Appropriation bill a House provision prohibiting installation of the Taylor stop-watch, or time measuring, system in Government factories. The House adopted a paragraph in the bill that no part of the appropriations should be "available for the pay of any officer, manager, Superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employe of the United States while making or causing to be made with a stop-watch or any other time-measuring device, a time study of any job or any such employe between the starting and the completion thereof."

It was only after a determined struggle that the Senate refused to reinsert the provision.

The act as it passed the House also forbade the payment from any appropriation in the bill of a bonus to any employe in addition to his regular wage. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs struck this paragraph out of the bill.

COLQUITT'S SPEECH BARRED

Republican Makes Attempt to Get Attack on Wilson Into Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Chiding the Democrats over the result of the Texas primaries, Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent in the House today to print in the Congressional Record a speech delivered by Governor Colquitt of Texas criticising the Wilson Administration.

"Mr. Speaker," Mr. Moore solemnly said, "I want to extend my remarks by printing this speech of Governor Colquitt, who has just been nominated by the Democrats of Texas for the Senate. In this speech he says that the Wilson Administration is the greatest failure on earth."

Republican applause and Democratic laughter greeted the request. Representative Garner of Texas said he had never heard of such a speech.

"Governor Colquitt made it on Dec. 29, 1914, and I'll be glad to quote it," said Mr. Moore. "He made his campaign on that issue and received more votes than any one else."

"Governor Colquitt has not been nominated for the Senate and will not be," said Mr. Garner. "In the run-off race between Colquitt and Culberson, Senator Culberson will win."

"Amen," said Representative "Cyclone" Davis, who was defeated for renomination.

Mr. Garner blocked the request to print the Colquitt speech as a part of the record of Congress.

President Plays Golf in Rain.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President and Mrs. Wilson were caught in a severe rain storm while golfing here today and were drenched before they could reach shelter. They donned raincoats and continued their game.

BROKER DIES IN AUTO CRASH

C. H. Slease's Car Slips Off Road and He Is Dashed to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, July 25.—Driving a new motor car which he had owned only a month, Clyde H. Slease, 35 years old, a New York broker, residing at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., met death here at midnight last night. Accompanied by H. E. Brooks and two other friends, Slease had left home for a trip to Middletown. They made Goshen in one hour and ten minutes, according to the statement of one of the men at the Goshen Emergency Hospital. Returning, they were speeding along at fifty miles an hour when a bump was struck in the State road at the foot of a hill. It was very foggy and there was a sharp turn. The car went off the road into the guard rail.

Slease was killed instantly. His head was crushed. The dead man is survived by his wife and two children.

CLOSED CARS AT PRICES THAT TAKE YOUR BREATH AWAY

We've a number of Limousines, Landaulettes, Cabriolets, and Coupes and they all must go before August 1st. Our prices will provoke a smile. They are simply ridiculous.

Although it is slightly off season for enclosed cars it will pay you to buy now and put the car in storage or let it stand in the garage until cool weather.

Here are examples of the good bargains we have to offer you:

Chalmers Limousine, luxuriously upholstered like new—1916 model, $2,000; also one for $500.

Chalmers Coupe, Six-cylinder, fair condition, $600.

OPEN EVENINGS

CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
New York City, N. Y.

GAS-FILLED TUNNEL STILL HOLDS BODIES

Twelve Dead Workmen Are Buried in Debris After Blast That Killed Twenty-two.

FOUR INQUIRIES TO BE BEGUN

Federal Investigators Are Unable to Reach Scene of Cleveland Disaster.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Federal officials investigating the water works tunnel disaster late last night, which cost twenty-two lives, this afternoon ordered all attempts to reach the bodies of twelve men imprisoned in the tunnel abandoned until some time tomorrow.

This action was taken because tests of the gas in the tunnel, four miles out under Lake Erie, through which the rescuers had to pass, showed that it is highly explosive, and the officials feared a second explosion. An attempt will be made to pump out the gas so that the work of recovering the bodies may progress.

All hope that any of the twelve men trapped in the tunnel are alive has been abandoned. Ten bodies, those of members of two rescue parties that tried to reach the doomed men, but themselves succumbed to the deadly gas, are in the Morgue. Eight injured men, also members of the rescue parties, will recover.

Four investigations, city, county, State, and Federal, will be started tomorrow to determine the cause of the explosion, near the five-mile crib end of the tunnel, which entombed the twelve men and released the gas which overcame the rescuers. Lack of safety devices, such as gas helmets and pulmotors, at the crib and shore ends of the 18,000-foot tufnel also will be investigated.

The frantic efforts of Gustav C. Van Duzen, Superintendent of Water Works Construction, and the members of the two rescue parties to reach the men imprisoned by the explosion without gas helmets or pulmotors, resulted in the increase in the death list. This afternoon a third rescue party equipped with safety devices entered the tunnel and recovered the rescuers, ten of whom were dead. Van Duzen was among the rescuers who were revived.

Headed by D. J. Parker and L. M. Jones of the United States Bureau of Mines, who arrived here from Pittsburgh with the mine rescue car, the third party of rescuers penetrated 200 feet into the wrecked tunnel from the crib end. Five men were with the two experts, and, equipped as they were with gas helmets, they found difficulty in making their way, so heavy was the gas. They found that the force of the explosion had torn up small tracks on the bottom of the tunnel and had twisted conduit pipes.

They could see at the far end of the tunnel that a large cave-in had occurred. They did not spend much time investigating the condition of the tunnel at the point of the explosion, as they were concerned with getting out the bodies of the rescuers. They carried all the unfortunate men back to the air lock and finally brought them up to the crib.

Parker and Jones, after consulting with Water Commissioner Jaeger, who had made several trips into the tunnel and had made tests of the gas, decided that it was too risky to make an attempt to get at the twelve men still imprisoned until the gas had been forced out. Tests showed this gas to be highly explosive.

From what they could learn of conditions in the tunnel Parker and Jones declared their belief that the dozen tunnel workers' bodies are entombed in seven or eight feet of débris, and that it will require at least two days to dig them out.

LICENSES GRANTED

As Substitute Teacher in Common Branches and Kindergarten.

Licenses as substitute teachers of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following who have completed the work of the Theory Department at the training schools respectively indicated:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Irene I. Adams,	Rosamond H. Lee,
Emma Ahlers,	Sarah Levine,
Elsie V. Albertson,	Tillie Levine,
Anna C. Andersen,	Anna H. Levy,
Helen G. Anthony,	Dinah Levy,
Minna C. Apfel,	Gazella Lichtman,
Florence M. Austin,	Katharine Lindenmeyer,
Marion A. Bamberger,	Lynette Loeber,
Yetta Berger,	Emma A. Lohman,
Gertrude G. Bergida,	Marion B. Lynch,
Eva Berkowitz,	Mabel B. McGowan,
Edith Bernstein,	Helen E. McAvoy,
Roslyn Bernstein,	Alma V. McNally,
Dora R. Bier,	Anna L. McNamara,
Olga L. Biggie,	Margaret A. McNamara,
Antionette L. Blnauw,	Mary V. McVicker,
Florence E. Blake,	Alice V. Magovern,
Hildegaarde C. Bowen,	Margaret T. Managan,
Margaret J. Brock,	Gertrude Marshall,
Ida M. Brusecke,	Helen R. Marshall,
Helen P. Burr,	Fannie R. Markowitz,
Tessie Camus,	Hebe Mayer,
Olga A. Carlson,	Frieda Merkert,
Bertha Caro,	Helen V. Melvin,
Marie J. Casey,	Esther Mergenthaler,
Ildico Chalmowits,	Fanny Miller,
Regina Chambers,	Evelyn A. Minogue,
Viola Chapman,	Margaret Muggah,
Marion Christmann,	Anna Murphy,
Madeline Chute,	Hymah Natelson,
Loretta R. Clark,	Katherine H. Naumer,
Irene Connolly,	Eva E. Nelson,
Edith Cooperman,	Bessie Newman,
Rosa Cooperman,	Muriel B. Newton,
Nora M. Corbett,	A. Madeleine Nolan,
Rebe Corsun,	Beatrice L. Oldham,
Augusta Creindels,	Marian W. Olive,
Elizabeth M. E. Cronan	Frances Orange,
Ida Cyr,	Irene G. Paret,
Sadie Davidson,	Mae H. Parkes,
Helen Digney,	Theresa Parnass,
Catherine M. Dorr,	Florence E. Pfaff,
Gertrude A. C. Dorr,	Anna L. Posner,
Agnes Downey,	Anna J. Powers,
Frances L. Drew,	Ruth Riekert,
Fannie Eleezberg,	R. Mildred Ringel,
Mary E. Fanning,	Jeanette A. Rosenberg,
Irma O. Fischer,	Alice F. C. Ross,
Jessie M. Fisher,	Genevieve A. Rourke,
Margaret Garcia,	Louis M. Rubinstein,
Gertrude Franklin,	Anna Rudolph,
Florentina Gerndt,	Emma Rutherford,
Emily Glockner,	Lillian Sacks,
Mollie Goldstein,	Marguerite F. Sawtelle,
Leonora D. Gordon,	Rebecca Scharfstein,
Blanche Gorman,	Sophie Schatzoff,
Adele Gottlieb,	Sara Scheinberg,
Russell C. Grimshaw,	Jennie Shapiro,
Therese R. Guilfoyle,	Ethel Sheppard,
Irene L. Heeseler,	Marie Schloeder,
Anna Hallote,	Lenore Schlüter,
Helen C. Hansbery,	Katherine E. Snarkey,
Bessie L. Harrison,	Mae Shear,
Elsie Heidelberger,	Rachel Shufro,
M. Josephine Hemming,	Elizabeth Siegel,
Agnes M. Hogan,	Agnes Sinclair,
Eloise H. House,	Louise C. Staudenbaur
Rosetta Hurwitz,	Marie M. Steen-Moller
Anna Hynes,	Isabelle Steinlauf,
Sadie B. Jacobs,	Lillian Sweeney,
Edna Johnson,	Miriam Swinton,
Frances Judge,	Alice G. Taylor,
Olga Juhl,	Lily Voege,
Beatrice E. Kanzer,	Sadie Wellner,
Kate Kassel,	Etta C. Weiss,
Joseph Katz,	Florence Welwood,
Anna Kelly,	Marjorie Weston,
Irene M. Kelly,	Gladys Weston,
Irene E. Kennedy,	Mary A. Wheeler,
Anna Kenny,	Viola Wilson,
Elizabeth Kent,	Gladys E. Wood,
Gertrude E. Keyes,	Frances Wohlforth,
Loretta T. C. Kilroy,	Bessie Wright,
Bella Konowitz,	Elsie A. Wright,
Frances Kornman,	Dora Yarm,
Celia Kranis,	Elfreda H. Zoll.
Eleanor Kurz,	
Margaret Kurz,	
Ruth Larsen,	

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Florence L. A. Baker,	Pauline Krepela,
Maude Bradder,	Louise Krug,
Dora V. Callahan,	Edna M. Lapp,
Margaret G. Cappeller,	Mildred E. Leek,
Mary A. Chester,	Mary A. McCue,
Mignon R. Clifford,	Grace McGinnis,
John J. Cosgrove,	Mae C. McLarney,
Jennie I. Darrin,	Theresa McNelis,
Gladys V. Dawson,	Loretta M. Manning,
Mary L. Donahoe,	Marie A. Murphy,
E. Edith Duinkerke,	Mary J. Murphy,
Hannah M. Ebe,	Evelyn Pitt,
Anna Farrell,	Clara Poehlandt,
Grace J. Geiger,	Lillian Quinn,
Elizabeth F. Hall,	Alvina Rapp,
Helen Y. Hurley,	Dorothy Rappaport,
Helen Keator,	Gertrude B. Selbt,
Anna Keller,	Carolyn Smith,
Mary Kelly,	Clera F. Weberstein,
Katherine A. Kohler,	Miriam F. Wilson.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

Pearl Adelman,	Anna McKeon,
Rhea W. Ahrens,	Clementine M. Mack,
Josephine Aiello,	H. E. Mansbach,
Rose Anderson,	Rosetta P. Meyer,
Gertrude Antell,	Emma Morrison,
Miriam Arkin,	Amelia M. Morone,
Sophia C. Atkins,	Janet Moskowitz,
Florence B. Bartram,	Regina M. O'Brien,
Frances Baskind,	Virginia L. O'Brien,
Laura Block,	Rita Oppenheimer,
Elsie C. Breier,	Helen Ottenheimer,
Lillian K. Bressel,	May M. Peterson,
Jean Brodman,	Dora Polsky,
Elizabeth M. Buckley,	M. M. Proudman,
Mary V. Burke,	Angelica Reeb,
Agnes H. Cannon,	Grace H. Richmond,
Etta M. Cohen,	Genevieve K. Riley,
Helen B. Cohn,	Bertha Robison,
Edwina C. Collins,	Irvine Roman,
Rebecca Coolman,	Isabel B. Rosenthal,
Dolores Cosme,	Katherine Rourke,
Maanal Coone,	Deborah T. Sage,
Loretta V. Curry,	Esther R. Samber,
Anita S. Dalberg,	Estrella Santiago,
Mae V. Davis,	Anna Sattler,
Marion L. Davis,	Rose L. Schapiro,
Ida S. Dekshinsky,	Esther Scheer,
Sarah Eichel,	Sadie B. Schiff,
Kate Eisenberg,	Sadie E. Schor,
Gertrude A. Engel,	Olga M. Schreiber,
Sophia M. Enners,	H. B. Schuhmann,
Pauline Farber,	Lena Schuster,
Mary C. Farrell,	Florine Schwarz,
Mary A. Finan,	Anna G. Shay,
Martha L. Finkelstein,	Jane G. Sheldon,
Irene R. Foley,	Vera Sheridan,
Anna M. Foster,	Rebecca Shevsky,
Grace M. Fraser,	Edna Shields,
Ethel I. Gibson,	Sarah L. Shub
Lillian Golovensky,	Mary Sibera,
Edith Graham,	Agnes P. Smith,
Kate G. Greenberg,	Lisle B. Smith,
Gertrude F. Gahn,	Lena Socolof,
Victoria M. Heindel,	Nettie Sokoloff,
Georgiana Henkel,	Lillian Spackmaster,
Rao L. Jawetz,	Madeleine R. Stiefel,
Rebecca Kahn,	Jessie Stolmacker,
Rachel Kaskowitz,	Catherine G. Sullivan,
Harriet Karpel,	Anna Sveaningsen,
Sophia Kleitman,	Thelma E. Thibou,
Dorothy Kidder,	Lillian Tynes,
C. J. Kraft, Jr.,	Edna Ureles,
Rose Kramer,	Hazel E. Vallely,
Lillian M. Krentzman,	Florence Watterson,
Irene R. Langer,	Lily Weissberger,
Lydia M. Lauter,	Mary E. Weller,
Esther Lebenheim,	Marcella E. White,
Sophia Levine,	Rose Wiseltier,
Tillie J. Lewine,	Anna Wittis,
Mildred Litchman,	Pauline Wynne,
Viola Lyons,	Anna Zahn.
Marie McCauley,	

Licenses as substitute teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools have been granted to the following, who have completed the work of the Theory Department in the kindergarten course at the training schools respectively indicated:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL.

Josephine F. Bartles,	Marion A. McQuesten,
Constance Bemis,	Constance P. Orgill,
Beryl C. Jackson,	M. M. Ostermayer,

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL.

L. M. Ferrell,	Louise Ottendorfer,
Marion Harrington,	Mary Tierney,
Della Myers,	Dorothy Trimble.

Trolley Car Kills Young Mother.

Mrs. Marie Dowd, 28 years old, who was separated from her husband and with her three-year-old son had lived with her father, George Balling, at 203 Second Avenue, Astoria, was struck and killed by a trolley car in Flushing Avenue, near Steinway Avenue, Astoria, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Motorman Daniel Hunter of 70 Fifth Street, Long Island City, who had charge of the car, said it looked to him as if the woman heedlessly walked on to the tracks. Balling said he had not seen his daughter since Saturday.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver)—Monteagle ..... July 27
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—China ..... July 27
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... July 28
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Manila Maru ..... July 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... July 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Aug. 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Aug. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai ..... Aug. 11

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 29, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 29, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. July 29, SS San Giovanni.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 31, SS Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 26, SS Frederik VIII.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:48|Sun sets..7:19|Moon rises..1:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:48	5:12	10:36	11:44
Governors Island	5:34	5:55	11:37	12:01
Hell Gate	7:40	8:01	1:16	1:18

Arrived—Tuesday, July 25.

SS United States, Kirkwall, July 14.
SS Buenaventura, Boston, July 19.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, July 23.
SS San Giorgio, Naples, July 10.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Port of Spain, June 24.
SS Lincolnshire, Havre, July 7.
SS Senator, Tanamo, July 20.
SS Saratoga, Havana, July 22.
SS Mildrecht, Amsterdam, July 7.
SS J. L. Mowinckel, Progreso, July 18.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, July 22.
SS Atlantian, Liverpool, July 13.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, July 22.
SS Benzuela, Baltimore, July 22.
SS Dwinsk, Glasgow, July 12.
SS Strathlorne, Hartlepool, July 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 17
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21
Gregory	Barbados	July 18
El Cid	Galveston	July 20

DUE TOMORROW.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	July 19
*Carpathia	Liverpool	July 18
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 25
Antilles	New Orleans	July 22

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 18
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 13
Julia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 25
Vigo	Hull	July 13
Melford	Manchester	July 13
Lord Tredegar	Gibraltar	July 11
El Alba	Galveston	July 22

DUE SATURDAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 19
Slingsby	Cardiff	July 13
Valeria	Liverpool	July 15
Alicante	Seville	July 13
Headley	London	July 14

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	July 22
Krooniand	Liverpool	July 22
Vienna	Shields	July 14
Ronsdalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Frederick Luckenbach	Saloniki	July 15
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Mexico	Havana	July 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 27

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	July 22
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	July 23
Carolina	San Juan	July 20
Hannington Court	Havre	July 17
Omsk	Shields	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Pannonia	London	July 20
Lutes	Barcelona	July 19
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 28

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bernadina, Bermuda	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corozal, Tuxpam	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Boniface, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arauabee, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Martensdyk, Rotterd'm	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Commewijne, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	———	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Isle de Panay, Bilbao	———	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Montevideo	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ile de la Reunion, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 25.

SS Zulia, Mayagues to New York, was 906 miles S. at noon 24th.
SS Camaguey, bound to New York, was 734 miles S. at noon.
SS J. M. Guffey, Fort Arthur to New York, was 28 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Dayton, Tampico to New York, was 278 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 401 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 237 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 177 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 420 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 460 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 1 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Alaunia, at Plymouth, July 19.
SS Farmand, at Lisbon, July 16.
SS Carlo, at Spezia, July 17.
SS Thule, at Christiania, July 17.
SS Siddons, at Montevideo, July 23.
SS Galileo, at Hull, July 24.
SS Tuscania, at Glasgow, July 24.
SS Justesen, at Montevideo, July 24.

Sailed.

SS Tricoupes, from Oran, July 17.
SS Chaulnes, from Oran, July 17.
SS Andania, from London, July 25.
SS Venhalle, from Manchester, July 25.
SS Elvasion, from Torre Annunziata, July 18.
SS Cairnhill, from Havre, July 21.
SS John Blumer, from Shields, July 24.
SS Lydie, from Newport, July 24.
SS Parstree, from Colon, July 25.
SS Ancon, from Colon, July 25.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar ..... July 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Russia and Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Baltic ..... July 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII. ..... July 26
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Themistocles ..... July 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Paul ..... July 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Lafayette ..... July 29
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia ..... July 29

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 20; Shanghai, July 2; Yokohama, July 7, and Honolulu, July 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on July 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 28.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
LAFAYETTE
Saturday ..... July 29, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau ... Sat., Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
*S.S. Chicago .. Sat., Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

Sailing Under American Flag to
South America
Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
"Crofton Hall," Aug. 22
New 12,000-ton steamship
Norton Line
Norton, Lilly & Co
General Agents
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

Go To BERMUDA
Cooler Than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts
For Your Vacation
8-Day Tours $42.50 & Up
Inc. All Expenses—Steamer, Hotel & Side Trips
All Outdoor Sports, Including
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Cycling, Fishing.
S. S. "Bermudian"
Sails from N. Y., alternate Weds. & Sats.
For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1,261 B'way, 504 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,248 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 509-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

8-DAY VACATION TRIP
$42 Including All Expenses
Delightful outing at sea and ashore. Ask for "Ideal Vacation" folder.
$80 excursion to Texas and return. Connections for San Antonio, National Guard Encampments, etc.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
Pier 36, North River, N. Y.
City tkt. Offices, 290 and 958 Broadway

THE FINEST SUMMER CRUISE ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD
12 DAY Cruise All Expense $60.00 UP
Visiting Foreign America
Equal in interest, novelty and inclusiveness to a European cruise. Visiting HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, the Norway of America, via the
Red Cross Line
New tourist steamships STEPHANO and FLORIZEL, fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense; 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Reduced Rates for Superior Accommodations, September. Write to-day for illustrated booklet 68.
Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

BERMUDA
BELL STEAMSHIP TOURS
8 DAYS, $40.00 UP
9 DAYS, $47.50 UP
19 DAYS, $67.50 UP
All expenses ashore and afloat.
Satisfaction Guaranteed at Hotel Colonial
Send for FREE Descriptive Booklet A.
Bermuda Tourist Bureau,
EQUITABLE BLDG., 120 B'WAY, N. Y.
ROOM 848. PHONE RECTOR 7269.

SPANISH LINE
Compania Trasatlantica
DIRECT FOR
GIJON and BILBAO
(CARGO ONLY)
with transshipment for all Northern Spanish Ports.
S. S. ISLA DE PANAY ..... July 31
(Cargo and Passengers.)
FOR CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. Buenos Aires ..... August 12
FOR HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.
S. S. MONTSERRAT ..... August 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, E. R. Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul ..... July 29 | New York ..... Aug. 5
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic ..... July 26 | Adriatic ..... Aug. 2
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA ..... TUES., AUG. 1, 5 P.M.
ORDUNA ..... SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA ..... SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA ..... SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA ..... SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
PANNONIA ..... SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA ..... SAT

PREPARE TO FIGHT RIVERSIDE PLAN

Committee Chosen to Take Up All Unsettled Points of the Improvement.

N. Y. CENTRAL ATTACKED

Julius Henry Cohen Contends That Tentative Plan Will Give Railway a Monopoly.

Frank and not altogether complimentary opinions of the New York Central west side improvement were exchanged yesterday at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street, where the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City held its luncheon. Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast were both invited to be present, but did not accept.

As a result of the discussion a committee of three was appointed by the league to submit to the Board of Estimate a request for information on the still unsettled questions regarding the improvement, and a request also that the board wait until after the election in November before submitting the contract for public hearings. The league will ask a further delay of a month before the plan is submitted for official action.

Charles Frederick Adams presided and the speakers were Julius Henry Cohen of the Citizens' Union, Dr. William H. Allen, Director of the Institute of Public Service; Cornelius M. Sheehan of the Allied Board of Trade, Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the league, and Eugene Blumenthal of the West End Association.

In introducing the speakers Mr. Adams said that the plan for the west side improvement should be considered primarily from the point of view of the needs of the city and the attitude of the New York Central to those needs in the past. He quoted the late James J. Hill on the need of every business interest for railroad transportation.

"The New York Central," he said, "thoroughly appreciates the importance of the terminal question and has attempted in the franchise sought to secure a monopoly from it, as is shown by the fact that it refuses to permit other roads, for proper remuneration, to use its tracks in New York City."

Mr. Sheehan sharply criticised the city administration in the matter of the improvement. New York City, he pointed out, does not grow its own food or produce its raw material, and he likened it to a city surrounded by an enemy which preyented anything from coming in except on its own terms. The New York Central, he said, is protecting its own monopoly. City officials who did not protect the city in the matter of the proposed franchise are, in his opinion, committing treason.

The speaker launched into an attack on officials who go into office comparatively poor and come out rich. It can't be done, he said, without conniving at the people's interests to big corporations. He advocated the referendum and the recall of unfit officials.

"Does the record of the New York Central justify the city to grant further monopoly?" asked Mr. Marsh. "The New York Central and other railroads have made many agreements to establish different rates between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and there was never a rate war between each agreement."

Mr. Cohen advanced the contention that by the relocation of its tracks the Central will get practically a freight monopoly in the city of New York. He urged the necessity of avoiding such an arrangement.

Six constructive suggestions were presented by Dr. Allen, and these led to the appointment of the committee. They were:

1. That those desiring the city to make its agreement with the New York Central on the basis of complete facts agree to submit to the Corporation Counsel controversial questions of title, etc. If possible, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the City Club, Citizens' Union, United Realty Owners, West End Association and Real Estate Board should be enlisted in this joint effort to have all legal questions ruled upon before a final contract is drawn.

2. That Mayor Mitchel be asked to instruct City Chamberlain Maltbie with Delos F. Wilcox, now working for the Water Department, to study the franchise problems involved in the west side wharves, consider that the agreement sufficiently protects the public, and where, if at all, they would modify such agreement.

3. That the Transit Commission be asked to make the studies necessary to advise the city whether the streets which it is proposed to close should be closed and what, if any, compensation the city should receive for closing them.

4. That Controller Prendergast, as Chairman of the Commission on Port and Terminal Facilities, be asked to state why in the city service prepared the misleading statements it is now conceded were officially issued containing false photographs and statements of provision for restoring Riverside Park and for parking the marginal way to the water's edge.

5. That no parts of the improvement be left unprovided for, as in the proposed agreement, by the device of changing items in the improvement be specifically provided for And a plan published showing who is to be responsible for each part of that improvement, the sum which the city's part will cost, and how and when it will be financed.

6. That the Board of Estimate be asked to announce in advance that the contract will not be submitted for public hearings until after the election and the city budget cease to interfere with public attention to this important project.

These were appointed to serve on the committee—Frederick W. Hendricks, Dr. William H. Allen and Mr. Marsh.

THINKS $500,000 ENOUGH.

N. Y. Central Admits Its West Side Titles Are Not All Good.

Lawyers and representatives of the New York Central Railroad Company denied yesterday the charges made by Stewart Browne to the Board of Estimate attacking the railroad's title to land to be used in the west side improvement plans. In 1911, when the first plans for the improvement were prepared, the question of title came up for discussion, and the railroad company, declaring its clear title to the property, challenged the city to take action against it if its representatives were of the opinion that there were any flaws in the titles to the various parcels of real estate held by the company along the Hudson River. The city did not accept the challenge.

The railroad expressed a willingness to settle disputed claims and did settle under the tentative agreement made with the city for the west side improvement in 1913. This agreement was never carried out, however, owing to a radical change of plans. Under the proposal now being discussed the company has renewed its offer to settle the question of title forever by agreeing to purchase from the city whatever claim it may have for $500,000.

Higher Prices Have Not Hurt.

The higher prices that have been made on practically all lines of carpets and rugs during the month have not hindered buying to any extent, the present quiet being attributed to the lull that always comes at this time of the year. Not a great deal of activity is now looked for in the local showrooms until the last of next month, when the city and nearby trade will come in for what it has not already put under order. The business taken in the last few weeks calls for deliveries up to Oct. 1, and some of it to Nov. 1. Both the jobbers and the retailers have been buying, and, strangely enough, they have been seeking most the colors that are scarcest and for which an extra charge is made. These include greens, blues, blacks, and reds.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Open for large quantity of charmeuse, all colors, for spot cash. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th.

CHEVIOT or BUCKLEY coatings, navy blue large or small quantities. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Wool, plush, mixtures; will buy for cash. Frank Fishman, 280 Bleecker St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors wanted. Call, with samples, 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, one of the largest women's and misses' dress houses in New York is open for contractors on women's silk dresses to cost from $7.50 to $9.50. Call with samples between 2 and 4 P. M. Louis Rothschild, 188 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Will look at samples of popular-priced silk and serge dresses, 11 to 3 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday; material supplied if necessary. 3d floor, 48 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular priced serge dresses. Call, with samples, 43 West 26th St., first floor.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractor on street and evening dresses; bring samples. 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Skinner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

FELT.—Light-weight felt in any color; short cuts or whole pieces; spot cash. H 341 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTE.—Jobber looking at Georgette crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

HATS.—Buyer wants velvet hats and ribbons. Address K. H., 104 East 14th St.

SEWING THREAD job wanted. 206 Wool Exchange.

SKIRTS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Meisel will look at skirts Wednesday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, fourteenth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. 108 East 19th St., Room 504.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; suits, $7.50 to $16.50; coats, $6.50 to $16.50. Tenth Floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

VELOUR wanted for cash; Stevens' 4291 wool velour, desirable colors. Farragut, 3328. Sixth floor, 142 West 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2956.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLOUSES.—Closing out middies at a price. The Chic Middy Blouse Co., 141 W. 36th St.

CHINCHILLA COATS.—Five hundred white, finest quality to close out. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Line ready for jobbers and retailers; plushes and lowrs and mixtures; price $5.75 to $22. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out silk Jersey Coats; best shades. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. Samuel Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Women's, misses', and children's Fall and Winter coats; women's and misses' Fall and Winter suits and dresses, and women's Fall suits and skirts; large stock at about 1-3 less than regular market rates; complete line. Can be seen at Room 1110, 49 East 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—White chinchilla coats and Palm Beach suits to close out at half price. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Silk plush coats, from $8.25 up; fur coats, $6.75 up; stock always on hand. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

DRESSES.—Summer suits, sport coats; entire stock of large 5th Av. shop; sacrifice. Phone Farragut 3232.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; satin dresses, $6.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

DYES.—2,000 lbs. German aniline dye, all staple colors, to be sold in one lot. A. Rosalsky & Bro., 24 Orchard St.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES. — Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Demmerle & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 23d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton, latest designs; lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 25th.

PLUSH, 1040-5050; also Sidney Blumenthal wide-wale corduroy, all colors, to close out at a price; 1 Spruce Place, 129 West 29th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

RAINCOATS.—Job of 60 ladies', 50 children's, 4 to 14; all of desirable nature. L. Feisenheld, 141-145 W. 36th St., New York.

SERGES, Julliards, Amoskeags, Pacifics, desirable numbers, low prices. Madison Square 6777.

SHIRTS.—Sport shirts, 100 dozen, to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 1,000 wash dresses, to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 10 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, black and white; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2082.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; snappy numbers. 1,182 Broadway, Room 705.

TAFFETA DRESSES at a price. Vassar Dress Co., 39 W. 32d.

VENETIAN NAVY BLUE.—80 pieces 32-inch imported, 25c. net. Phone Gramercy 6518.

WAISTS.—For immediate delivery, 5,000 dozen, comprising materials of voiles, organdies, pongee, poplins, and lawns, at extraordinarily low prices. Dauber & Gottfried, 524 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—200 dozen; awning striped gabardine; job at $5 dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

PETTICOAT SALESMAN to handle a strong line of silk petticoats; salary and commission; good opportunity right party. A 60 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4@4¼ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Linoleum Prices Go Up.

Linoleum prices will be advanced generally on Aug. 1, the extent of the rise being 5 per cent. This means that the goods will cost from 2 to 6 cents more per square yard, according to their construction. The largest advances are on the heavier goods. The demand for this class of merchandise, however, has been so large since the opening of the Fall season that battleship and certain other heavy lines have been withdrawn from the market. The earliest deliveries on such goods that could be made on new orders would be November or December. News from Dundee regarding the further requisitioning of burlaps by the British Government has been disturbing to the trade. There are plenty of wide "backing" burlaps under American order in Dundee, but the English officials appear to spare no one when they go after goods. Ships have been made to disgorge in previous commandeerings, and goods on the docks waiting loading have also been taken.

Hard Coal Demand Good.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that anthracite production continues at top-notch capacity as fixed by the available labor supply. While few mines have men enough to get out a normal daily tonnage, the monthly tonnage is about normal for the Summer-time, owing to the greater number of days worked. Little progress has been made, apparently toward overcoming the shortage brought about by light buying in April and May, in spite of the fact that lake shipments up to the present time have been curtailed as compared with former years. The bituminous market continues to amaze buyers by the small tonnage offered for sale, and the firmness with which quotations are maintained.

Gray Goods Inquiry Fair.

There was a fair inquiry for gray goods in this market yesterday, and though the aggregate business done was of pretty good size, the individual sales were small for the most part and without feature. About the only thing worthy of comment in the printcloth end was the sale of some 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅝ cents for delivery during next month and September. Spot goods of this construction are apparently scarce at any price. The day's sheeting business brought no noteworthy points to light. In the remainder of the market about the only feature was a little better call for sateens on the part of converters of specialties for clothiers. Printcloth prices were firmly maintained, in spite of the quiet, and closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

*Asked.

To Test Duty on Tant Iron.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson has been requested by the Treasury Department to take an appeal to the Customs Court from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers involving the classification under the tarift of so-called tant iron. The product was assessed with duty at the rate of 15 per cent. under the provision reading, "ferrosilicon, and other alloys used in the manufacture of steel not specially provided for." The board gave free entry as iron in pigs. The Government, it was said yesterday, has no idea of giving up the 15 per cent. duty without a strong fight before the court.

Busy Clearing the Decks.

With industrial peace in sight, members of the ready-to-wear trade that have been affected by the "unpleasantness" are, paradoxically speaking, clearing their decks for action. Opinions expressed yesterday indicated that a good season is expected, as compared with last Fall, in spite of the time lost. In the predicted good showing the increased purchasing power of the general public is expected to cut a large figure. It was also predicted that buyers would have larger initial bills of goods this year than heretofore, in order to get satisfactory deliveries, but that they would not duplicate as often as they did in past seasons. In other words, a representative aggregate business is looked for, and it is expected to come in fewer, but larger, slices than usual.

About Fall Suits for Women.

Present indication point to the use of medium length jackets in a large proportion of women's suits during the coming season. Some of them are fairly long, but short ones appear to be passé. A variety of novel effects in pleated skirts is shown. A good deal of trimming is to be used on the better grades of merchandise, with furs of all kinds the dominating features. Soft fabrics will be used quite generally, but particularly so in the higher price ranges. Satins, velvets, the more expensive broadcloths, and similar goods are highly spoken of. One feature of the new season's offerings will be the increased price of the merchandise at wholesale, due to the rising price cost of practically everything, including labor, that goes into the garments.

Silk Prices May Prove Harmful.

Some buyers of silks are now of the opinion that the nigh prices which will be asked for goods during the coming Fall may prove a serious hindrance to a large distribution of such merchandise. Beyond a certain point, they say, it is a difficult matter to get women to buy silks, even though they may be classed as a luxury. Another point made, by the buyers who believe that silk sales may sufffer a decline, is that the exacting retail customer may find fault with the quality of goods now being produced. In many instances, it is said, fabrics are not being carefully made, owing perhaps to the hurry in production and the sort of labor that has been brought into mills to take the place of skilled operatives.

Felts and Velvets for Hats.

The style tendency in women's hats for the coming Fall has become pretty well defined. Felts and velvets will provide the principal materials. Shapes will be a matter of taste with the individual buyers. Brims tilted upward in front will be one of the features of the Fall lines. Embroidery, according to importers of Parisian models, will play a prominent part in the velvet hat division. Colors have not become so well settled, but from present indications purple is promised quite a vogue.

AUSTRIAN DETAINED GOODS.

British May Perhaps Release Some Shipped by Parcel Post.

Word was received in this city yesterday indicating that the British authorities seemed inclined to release American-owned Austrian merchandise shipped by parcel post and at present detained in England. Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., Custom House brokers, and Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Committee of Importers, said yesterday he had been advised to this effect by his representative, who recently went to London especially in connection with merchandise detained by the British.

Both German and Austrian merchandise for New York and other American importers was shipped by parcel post months afo on the steamship United States and other vessels, but was seized and held since by the British Government, most of the merchandise being in prize courts. From what Mr. Stern learned from the cable message it appeared that the British authorities might be willing to release the Austrian goods upon the deposit of the foreign invoice value.

"This appears to apply only to Austrian merchandise," said Mr. Stern, "and the same privilege has not been extended to consignees of German goods. Such goods can only be released through prize court proceedings and upon the filing of documentary proof to the effect that title to the German packages passed to the American importer prior to March 1, 1915. I can give no explanation as to why the privilege of getting the goods by depositing the value has not been extended to merchandise of German origin. It is believed that merchants of highly seasonable and perishable goods will take advantage of this method of securing relief and take their chances of securing refund of the deposit after the war."

Good Wools Sell Readily.

LONDON, July 25.—A mixed selection of 9,000 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Good wools were steadily absorbed at unchanged prices. Merinos and scoured sold at 3s 4½d and a few greasy lambs at 2s 7½d. Inferior wools were slow.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EDWARD P. BRUNS, doing business as A. B. G. Bruns & Son, carpenter and builder, 158 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $10,146 and assets $2,305. Among the creditors are Mission Society Most Holy Redeemer, $2,200; Mary T. Mayer, $2,350, secured, and Reinhardt & Bruns, $2,014.

BENDER ROBINSON COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bender Robinson Company, Inc., manufacturer of automobile bodies, 351 West Fifty-second Street, by Edmund M. Cross, $814. American Leather Manufacturing Company, $2,134, and I. Kellerman, $56. The company made an assignment on July 21.

FEIT BROTHERS, composed of Fred Feit and Saul Feit, jobbers in cutlery, 20 Elm Street, have made an assignment to Samuel C. Duberstein. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Davis Weinstock, $200; Melville Floyd, $358, and C. Edward Benoit, $233. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Mayer appointed Charles H. Griffiths receiver.

JACOB SCHWALDER, Eastchester, formerly laundry, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,225 and assets $11,004. The Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville is a creditor for $2,000, secured.

ZAHARIA KERBER, foreman, 1,101 Fox Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,408 and no assets.

KARPF & HILL.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Karpf & Hill, manufacturers of women's hats, 22 Bond St, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

HUGH McATAMNEY, advertising agents, 233 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $29,597 and nominal assets $48,138, consisting of accounts, $43,110, and office furniture, $22. He also has 1,500 shares of stock of the Ayres Oil Fuel Company, and 514 shares of the Elliptigraf Sona, Inc., of unknown value. Among the creditors are the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, $2,500, and O. J. Gude, $2,100.

MARINE OIL ENGINE COMPANY, INC.—Ben Schwartz, attorney, of 32 Nassau Street, has prepared a list of creditors, nineteen in number, whose claims aggregate $27,703. The largest is E. H. Hansen & Co. of San Francisco, $27,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bachman, Max—B. Dietz	$365.91
Babchin, Harry—C. M. Levy	721.77
Berger, Samuel—Halpern & Kost	127.70
Barone, Joseph P.—R. Carbone	325.20
Berson, Benjamin—H. Singer	402.28
Borracco, Samuel J.—C. Johansen et al.	134.41
Brown, Lawrence L.—W. L. Buchler	526.91
Cooley, Arthur D.—J. W. Brett	100.25
Cohen, Abraham—H. Rosenbaum	126.91
Disher, Charles—B. Silverman	316.49
Doerr, Alexander G. M.—F. Forman	134.93
Dunkirk, William C., A. Dunkirk, Augustus Phillippson, Oscar Taussig and Ell S. Sieger—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	217.91
Foresman, Robert—C. B. Kelsey	168.41
Fisher, Warren S.—City Construction Co	103.91
Foerster, Maria—R. C. Voth	1055.81
General Baking Co.—N. Quales	102.41
Greenberg, Maurice B.—M. Kass	100.99
Gallant, Albert E.—M. Hoykendorf	1,009.05
Gannon, Michael J.—C. Foesting	376.08
Greenberg, Maurice B.—M. Cass	136.20
Gross, Jacob S.—H. W. Smith	239.33
George, Lucas and Mary—F. Finkelstein	147.31
Gallagher, Frank J., or Francis J.—L. Stalker	124.11
Holmes, Robert, John A. Holmes, Belle R. Holmes, John H. Holmes, Mary B. Holmes, and Florence H. Woodruff—E. C. Smith et al.	11,347.08
Hoffman, Samuel V., executor; John A. Weekes, executor; Theodorus Bailey, Florence B. Lawrence, Mary De Charles, Hermann H. Cammann, and William D. Stewart, executors, and Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executor—B. H. Phillips, costs	1,022.50
Hyman, Leo—J. Ruppert	150.76
Industrial Land Improvement Co.—A. Abruzzese	916.52
Klein, Wm. R.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	204.60
Livingston, Albert A.—A. L. Livingston	119.91
Liberman, Sidney P.—Kohn, Gibbin & Co., Inc.	112.41
Lazarus, David, John J. Driscoll, Madison M. Jones, Geo. M. Janvrin, J. Irving Hanshe, Ambrose O. Neal, Joseph E. Nejedly, James D. Montgomery, and Richard O'Brien, and Albert W. Dodge, Sec'y—S. M. Ruhlin	402.82
Leonard, John P., Hugh A. O'Hare, William Harkins, and John Quigley—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	230.40
Landi, Almo, and Remo Zuecca—Broadway Trust Co.	114.41
Mailin, Samuel, and Mailin & Aarons, Inc.—S. Joseph	304.97
Miller, Wm. A., Henry W. McMann, and John E. Donley Co.—42d Street-Madison Avenue Co.	141.53
McConchie, T. Lloyd—Jordan-Marsh Co.	439.07
Moore, Roy E.—E. C. Christie	301.63
Ojeidy, Frank J.—A. Charvat	5,738.82
Plato—Arthur M.—Barhart Bros. & Spindler	343.28
Puritas Farms, Inc.—G. Lippmann & Co.	144.33
Polard, Theresa—Albright China Co.	116.37
Rehmer, Joseph—L. A. Cuneo et al.	785.32
Rudolph, Lizzie, Max Sarlin, and Oscar I. Judelsohn—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	185.32
Ruffino, Domenico—Hoyt Realty Co.	113.41
Riley, Hugh A.—H. J. Mischo & Co.	219.11
Rosen, Gustave J., assignee—J. Wesner	2,052.13
Seabury Building Co., Inc., and London & Lancashire Indemnity Co. of America—F. Amanna et al.	1,369.32
Schmidt, Martin and Darah—Grayzel Prop. Inc.	129.76
Schrenkeisen, Albert—Aeolian Co.	699.31
Southern Surety Co.—S. H. Booth et al.	1,045.59
Thomson, Gustav—United Electric Light and Power Co.	147.31
Thomas, Catherine L.—N. Y. Savings Bank	4,845.29
Vasaline Vaseline Co., Schramm	253.96
V. Garofalo, Inc., and Vincent Garofalo—L. A. Rogers	4,895.75
Wishart, George—W. N. Edwards et al.	141.42

In Bronx County.

Citron, Samuel—J. Blum	$118.15
Dougherty, William A.—N. Rosenblum	75.22
Farrell, John P., and Barbara C.—W. Sielling	1,386.12
Harris, Louis S. and Rebecca R.—J. F. Pittman	1,375.84
Kuepper, Bernhard—A. Kuepper	170.72
Kramer, Samuel—H. Mindlin et al.	166.78
Krauss, Flori and Nettie—B. 16. Rabell	1,017.68
Kass, David—J. M. Ide et al.	2,766.67
McWhirter, Elizabeth—Michael Cohen & Co	136.74
McWhirter, William H., and W. H. McWhirter Co.—Same	2,758.32
McWhirter, William H., and Elizabeth and W. H. McWhirter Co.—Same	4,828.44
Rabinowitz, Benjamin—Meyer Denker Simmons Co.	668.19
Schmidt, Albina—L. Weber	244.72
Sterns, Thomas Gerald—Bennett & White, Inc.	101.67
Weill, Henry M.—H. L. Manges	49.37

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

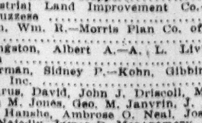
In New York County.

Horton, Thomas R.—W. E. Reisfeld, May 24, 1916 ..... $545.97
John of Men Construction Co.—Wegmann, Feb. 23, 1915 ..... 2,160.24
Macartney, John W.—T. Allison, July 5, 1914 ..... 110.00
Same—Same, April 1, 1910 ..... 210.00
Shapiro, Sam—Wm. C. Bloomingdale, Inc., June 15, 1915 ..... 267.86
Stock, William—Simmons Hardware Co., Dec. 5, 1913 ..... 124.91
Ziegler, Henry M.—A. E. Steinthal et al., Jan. 4, 1916 ..... 1,310.14
Same—Same, June 29, 1915 ..... 1,532.16
Same—Same, June 29, 1916 ..... 1,514.13
Same—Same, May 27, 1916 ..... 101.63
H. G. Kotten Co.—H. Dosstal, July 20, 1916 ..... 113.75
Wittemahn, Lillian—National Park Bank, April 7, 1914 ..... 9,135.36
Same—Same, April 7, 1914 ..... 2,561.28
Wittemann, Josephine—Same, April 7, 1914 ..... 2,561.40
Same—Same, April 7, 1914 ..... 9,135.47
Wittemann, Rudolph W.—Same, March 9, 1914 ..... 2,602.17
Same—Same, March 9, 1914 ..... 9,136.34
Wittemann, Jacob F.—Same, March 9, 1914 ..... 9,136.48
Same—Same, March 9, 1914 ..... 2,602.17
Morgan, Ralph C.—L. Rivers, March 10, 1908, (released) 3,036.88
Perlman, Louis H., and Heyman Shapiro—Brooklyn Vault Light Co., March 31, 1911 ..... 139.71
Perlman, Louis A.—H. Bilowitz et al., May 25, 1911 ..... 367.65

In Bronx County.

Horton, Thomas R.—W. E. Reisfeld, Jan. 13, 1916 ..... $545.97
Federson, Jacob O.—H. Gold et al., Jan. 11, 1916 ..... 127.65

Vermin Proof



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PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
111 West Washington Street, Chicago

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

All-silk piece-dyed goods in plain color from the Alliance Textile, Lyons, figured in a reappraisement decision made yesterday by Judge Howell of the Board of General Appraisers. The fabrics which were described as 100 c-m, thirty-two grammes in size and weight, were entered by New York importers. The importers in making entry at the Custom House placed a value of 2.75 francs per metre on the goods. This value did not satisfy the local appraising officials, who held that the entered price did not correctly represent market value at the time the fabrics were shipped from Lyons. Advances were accordingly made, and higher duties and penalties collected. Judge Howell, after hearing the testimony submitted in behalf of the importers, sustained the advances to the extent of holding that the goods would have to stand duty on the basis of 3.50 francs per metre.

The same General Appraiser decided a case appealed by New York importers involving the proper values to base duty on lace articles shipped here by Luisa Sabatini, Naples. Judge Howell approved the action of the local Appraiser in raising values from 10 to 25 lire per metre.

A reappraisement by Judge Fischer revealed that Scotch manufacturers of golf accessories had been hit by a rise in the cost of production. The merchandise in controversy consisted of driving irons, irons, jiggers, &c. The customs men put up the values, but the General Appraiser, having before him data not in the possession of the appraising officers, reduced the dutiable valuations somewhat. It was decided that the individual articles would have to stand advances ranging from 2 to 3 pence. The golf iron heads were manufactured by G. Nicoll, Dunfermline.

Prat-Dumas & Co., Couze St. Front, France, shipped filter paper to this city, which the customs officials held to be invoiced below true market values. The goods were advanced and an appeal taken for a review. The importers in making entry apparently were uninformed as to prevailing values in France at date of exportation, for they added 48 per cent. to the invoiced values of the paper at the time of making entry. Judge Fischer decided that this heavy addition was unnecessary, and permitted the merchandise to pay duty on the original invoiced values.

Oppenheimer, Seckel & Co., Ltd., London, shipped photogravures to importers here. Many of the goods were colored, the entry values ranging from 20 shillings 9 pence per thousand, to 39 shillings 6 pence per thousand. The testimony was such that Judge Fischer concluded the merchandise would have to stand an advance of 8 per cent. for profit.

Judge Howell disposed of two controversies regarding market values on importations of jute thread waste and jute waste crude. The first-named product was shiped to New York by W. S. Taylor, while the crude waste came from John S. Bradford & Co., both of Dundee. The thread waste was entered as having a Dundee value of 13 shillings 9 pence per hundredweight, while the crude product was set down at £14 10 shillings per ton. These prices were less deductions for war risk, marine insurance, and other charges. Judge Brown sustained the entered values in both cases.

More Openings of Piece Goods.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened Department 1, Division B, consisting of semi-staples, piece dyes, plain and fancy woolen mixtures and vigoreaux. Prices on piece dyes started at $1 and on mixtures at $1.07. The attendance at the opening yesterday, as on Monday, when fancy wool suitings were shown for the first time, was especially good. Buyers appear to be more favorably disposed toward the goods that have been opened this week than they were toward the fabrics brought out previously.

Summer Clothing Well Cleared.

The July clearance sales of clothing, conducted by the retail trade, have met with a very fair response, it is said, and stocks have been moved out briskly. More than ever before the retailers have restricted their offerings to what was strictly sale merchandise. Several of them have put no concessions on tropicals, reasoning out that the demand for such goods is still good, and whatever is left over should prove readily salable next year, when a big season is predicted for such goods.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; Miss I. G. Slidders, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Welman & Levinton; D. Welman, dry goods, notions, hosiery, gloves, millinery; 470 4th Av.

ARCTIC, R. I.—The Paris Store; L. Hurwitz, dresses, skirts; 133 W. 19th.

ARDMORE—Westheimer & Daube; N. Westheimer, dry goods; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; Miss J. Hood, pattern hats; 696 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, women's hats; 700 B'way; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; B. R. Reid, silks, cotton dress goods, linings; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weiss, upholstery goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. B. Taylor, ornaments; 307 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 15 W. 26th.

BALTIMORE — Maas & Kemper; A. M. Kemper, silks; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BONHAM, Texas—R. A. Risser & Co.; R. A. Risser, Jr., dress goods, silk, notions; 1,181 B'way.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Jane Smith, waists; P. A. O'Connell, general mdse; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Conners, childrn's furs; Miss Morrissey, cotton waists; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' coats; Mrs. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Barrett, machine-made dresses; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Mrs. Best, misses' dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, floor covering; T. O'Donnell, women's tailored suits; F. A. Burdick, coats; Miss D. E. Feeley, misses' coats; Miss E. F. Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss G. B. Hufthese, tailored suits, basement; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. J. O'Donnell, women's suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, representing; Latham.

BOSTON—Brown-Anderson Co.; J. A. Barton, woolens; Grand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress, wash goods; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; J. A. Reed, suits; 15 West 38th St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; Miss H. C. O'Keefe, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—W. T. McCoy & Co.; W. T. McCoy, carpets, furniture; Gregorian.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Smith, men's neckwear, belts, suspenders; 104 Worth; Great Northern.

CHICAGO, Ill.—F. W. Matthews & Co.; E. Hendel, merchandise of German origin. It is believed that merchants of highly seasonable and perishable goods will take advantage of this method of securing relief and take their chances of securing refund of the deposit after the war."

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Carey, lamps; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; Miss Garfinkel, corsets; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—A. Kleinman & Co.; S. Kleinman, woolens; 309 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—La Mode; M. Kuppin, waists, muslin underwear; hosiery, gloves; Breslin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Heldman Clothing Co.; Heldman, clothing; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss M. M. Gordon, books; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND — Printz-Biederman Co.; M. Printz, woolens; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses, waists, kimonos; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss Lewis, children's dresses; M. Lindner, waists; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions; W. G. Grayell, shirts, overalls, trousers; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, skirts; 72

City of Bridgeport, Conn.

4¼% BONDS

Free of Federal Income Tax

Price and particulars on application

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON

17 Wall St. NEW YORK

A Sound Mortgage Bond Investment

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William P. Bonbright & Co.
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$100 $500 $1000 BONDS

In these times of great prosperity men without number are placing at least a part of their earnings in conservative investment bonds. If you have funds available for investment, and would like to obtain general information regarding bonds—coupon bonds, registered bonds, brief definitions of various types of bonds, sinking funds, redemption of bonds, etc.—our special booklet on this subject should prove of much interest and value. Included in the booklet are brief descriptions of more than 55 issues of conservative investment bonds, all of which are issued in $1,000 denominations, and some in $500 and $100 denominations.

Write for Booklet 1572.
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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Members New York Stock Exchange.

$150,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Gold 4s
Due Sept. 1, 1928

These bonds were issued as Debentures but are now secured by direct mortgage (subject to underlying liens) upon 1,000.31 miles of road, including the double tracked main line from Buffalo to Chicago.

They have been stamped.

Tax Exempt in New York State.

Interest paid without deduction of Federal Income Tax.

Price to Yield 4⅜ %

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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THE projected plan to provide greater Internal Revenue by doubling the present rate of Federal Income Tax should materially increase the demand for Municipal Bonds. Such bonds are not only entirely exempt from the tax, but their interest need not be included in an income report.

We will send on request our list of high grade Municipals yielding from 3.30% to 5.25%.

Write for Circular "X"

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Corporation's Phenomenal Earnings—Stocks Dull; Many Lower—The Trade Outlook.

Though Wall Street had for the most part made up its mind that the news from the Steel Corporation meeting would not supply the basis for fresh undertakings on the long side, it was in a waiting mood all day yesterday. Traders believed that the Steel earnings statement and the dividend action had been discounted by the market, but with the time near at hand they felt it well to wait and see.

It is probable that the declaration of 1 per cent. additional on the common stock fulfilled the expectation of a majority of traders. It can safely be said that the earnings in excess of $81,000,000 for the quarter exceeded the expectation of nearly all. If one balanced the unexpectedly high earnings against the disappointment of those who were looking for something more than 1 per cent. additional dividend it might be concluded that the market influence of one was neutralized by the influence of the other. But the market yesterday had no opportunity to appraise the relative force of these two factors, for in keeping with custom the results of the Steel meeting were not announced until after the close of trading.

The Steel Corporation's earnings for the second quarter of the year were truly astonishing. They amounted to between 11 and 12 per cent. on the common stock. In the first quarter the earnings on the common stock were between 7 and 8 per cent. Having earned close to $20 a share on the common stock during the first six months the Steel Corporation is in a fair way to show $40 a share earned on its common stock for the full year. In 1914 the corporation failed to earn the full amount of its preferred stock dividend. It would be difficult to find a more striking illustration of the wonderful change which has come about in the position of American industry since the first year of the European war.

It is hardly risking much in the way of prophecy to say that such a showing is too good to continue. It is too good to continue indefinitely, but the outlook is still extraordinarily good. Mills are still running practically at capacity, and prices are still high despite the concessions from the topmost figures which have occurred in some lines. But business does not have to run at the peek of production and of profits to be very good over a long period. A falling off from the best that has been attained in this extraordinary time may well happen without causing concern.

How cautiously concerns like the Steel Corporation are moving in the matter of committing themselves on the basis of this year's extraordinary results is shown by the fact that the Steel directors added but 1 per cent. to the dividend though earning at the rate of close to eight times the customary 5 per cent. dividend. Caution could hardly go further. That, not unfortunately, puts a damper upon speculation, but it helps to give stability to industrial ventures, for it shows that reserves are being piled up against future uncertainties. The uncertainties are more widespread than usual on account of the far reaching effects of the war and of its eventual cessation, but how great these uncertainties are no one can say. The pessimists find plenty upon which to foretell disaster, but the optimists, with whom we prefer to range ourselves, have no trouble in finding solid reasons for the hope that the recession in trade upon the return of peace will carry us over far less ground than we traveled in mounting from the depression into which business fell in 1914 to the heights to which the business of the country has attained this year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City		4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	
Dallas	5	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	5	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

Time.

60 days ..... 3½@3⅝ 5 months ..... 3⅝@4
90 days ..... 3⅝ 6 months ..... 3⅝@4
4 months ..... 3⅝@4

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Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 3⅜
4 to 6 months ..... 4@4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	— .00¼
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	..
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.12½	71.93¾	71.93¾	— .43⅜
Cables	72.18¾	72.00	72.00	— .43⅜

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76½
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅛	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.93⅝	72.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28⅛	5.28
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.45½	6.40
20.20 Austria	12.35	12.38
20.73 Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.43⅝
China—		
Hongkong	49.25	49.35
Shanghai	68.50	68.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
32.44 Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $446,700,372; balance, $26,087,996; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,206,044.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d, off 3-16d; in New York, 62¾c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48½@52½c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4¼	4.42 4.20
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.42 4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.65 4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.60 4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.55 4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½		4.52 4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5		5.25 4.65
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.50 4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.80 4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.80 4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5		4.58 4.38
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.55 4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5		4.40 4.20
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'25	5		4.38 4.18
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.00 5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.88 5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5		4.62 4.38
Norfolk & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.38 4.16
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6		4.65 4.45
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35 4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.50 4.70
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5		4.75 4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½		4.40 4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5		4.65 4.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler and Elkins, Morris & Co. of Philadelphia have purchased $2,500,000 common and $1,000,000 preferred stock of the Crew-Levick Company at $125 a share. The total authorized capital of the company is $3,500,000 common and $1,500,000 preferred. The Crew-Levick Company, which was organized in 1880, has main offices in Philadelphia and operates producing, refining, and distributing properties in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oklahoma, and other States.

L. L. Rue, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, has been elected a Trustee of the Associated Simmons Hardware Companies to succeed James G. Cannon, deceased. Edward C. Simmons, founder of the business, and Wallace D. Simmons, President, are the other two Trustees.

Frederick J. Fuller, Assistant Secretary of the Central Trust Company, was elected a Vice President yesterday.

The Trust Department of the Guaranty Trust Company will exchange its outstanding interim receipts, with a total par value of $8,000,000, for definitive bonds bearing the coupon due Aug. 1, 1916, and subsequently attached.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	295,212
Same day last year	861,958
Same day two years ago	1,019,975
Year to date	92,958,242
Same period last year	73,026,157
Same period in 1914	43,905,131

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	52⅜	100	Acme Tea	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
14	15⅜	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	+ ½
32½	35	100	Advance Rumely pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¾
18¼	18⅞	600	Alaska Gold Mines	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
..	..	1,000	Alaska Juneau	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	21½	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ⅞
73	74½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. Pf.	73	73½	73	73½	— 1
88¾	89	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	89	90	88¾	88¾	— 1⅛
98	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	98	98	98	98	— 2
100	102	10	Am. B. S. & F. tr.	102	102	102	102	..
173	186	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	173	173	173	173	— 2
53⅜	55⅛	1,900	Am. Can	55⅜	56⅛	55⅛	56	+ ⅝
37⅛	38⅛	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry	38	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
141	142	100	Am. Coal Products	141	141	141	141	— ⅞
52⅝	54½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅜	53	52⅜	53	— 1
10¼	10⅝	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
52¾	54	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	53⅜	54⅞	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅞
28½	28¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
64¾	65⅛	6,000	Am. Locomotive	66¾	66⅞	64¾	65	— 1
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	— ⅛
110	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
92¼	93⅛	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	93⅜	93⅝	93	93	— ⅜
138	145	100	Am. Snuff	142	142	142	142	— 1
..	..	130	Am. Steel Fdries	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅜	— ⅛
116	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	117	117	117	117	+ ½
120¾	120¾	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	120¼	120¼	120½	120¼	+ ⅛
222	224	200	Am. Tobacco	223	223	222⅜	222⅞	+ ⅛
65	65½	200	Am. Woolen pf.	65	65	65	65	..
27¾	28½	4,100	Am. Writing P. pf.	28½	29	28	28	— ⅝
33¾	34	4,400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	35⅜	35⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
..	..	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ⅜
78⅝	79	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	79⅜	79⅝	78⅝	79	— ⅛
104⅜	104⅝	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅜	104⅝	104	104⅜	+ ⅛
98¾	98⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	— ⅛
70	70½	5,400	Baldwin Loco.	70⅝	70⅞	70	70	— 1¼
104½	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105½	105¾	105½	105½	..
86¾	86½	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	86½	86½	— ⅝
74⅛	74⅝	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
84¾	84⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85	85	85	85	..
8¾	8	30	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
67⅛	68	4,000	Butte & Superior	68⅜	68⅞	67¼	67½	— 1⅛
177	178½	500	Canadian Pacific	177⅜	178	177⅜	178	+ ⅜
54	54⅜	1,100	Central Leather Co.	54	55¼	54	55	+ ⅞
110	112	100	Central Leather pf.	111	111	111	111	+ 1⅛
60⅝	61	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	61	61	60¾	60⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	13	700	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
95½	95⅝	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96	96	95½	95⅝	— ⅛
120¾	120⅞	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	120¼	120½	120	120½	— 1
128	129	956	Chi. & Northwest.	128¾	128⅝	128	128	— ¾
20⅜	20⅝	1,400	Chi., Rck Isl. & P.	20⅜	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
20	20⅜	1,300	Chile Copper	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	500	Chino Copper	47½	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
44¾	44⅞	4,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	44¼	44⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	31	700	Col. & Southern	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
135	135⅝	400	Consolidated Gas	135	135	135	135	— ⅞
90	90½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
68	68⅛	7,800	Crucible Steel	68¾	69¾	67¼	67¼	— 1⅜
70⅜	70⅝	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅛
94½	94⅝	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	95	95	94½	94⅝	— ⅛
14	15	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
137½	139	100	Detroit Edison Co.	139	139	139	139	..
44⅞	45	1,000	Distillers' Secur.	43⅝	45½	43⅝	45	+ 1⅛
35¼	35¾	4,100	Erie	35⅛	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	— 1¼
168	169	1,000	General Electric	169½	169½	168	168	— 2
500	540	400	General Motors	499	500	493	500	..
72¾	73½	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	72½	73½	72¾	73	— ¼
117⅜	118½	400	Great Northern pf.	118⅜	118⅜	118½	118¾	— ⅛
34⅜	35⅜	200	G. N. certs.ore prop.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
45	45½	500	Greenes Cons.	46	46	45	45	— ⅛
103¾	104¼	200	Illinois Central	103⅝	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
48	48¾	2,600	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48½	48	48	— ⅛
165⅜	166	300	Interboro Consol.	165⅜	165⅞	165⅜	165⅜	— ⅛
40	45	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
114	115	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	115¾	115¾	114	114	— 1
78	82	100	Int. Harvester Corp	80	80	80	80	..
23½	23⅞	2,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t.	23⅞	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
85⅞	85⅞	10,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	85⅞	86	84¾	85⅝	+ ⅛
41	44½	2,300	Int. Nickel	44½	44⅝	44	44½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅞	2,700	Int. Paper	14½	15	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
65⅜	66	3,000	Int. Paper pf.	65	66¼	65	65½	— ⅛
81	82	200	Jewel Tea	81	81	81	81	— 2
24½	25	700	Kansas City South.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
71⅜	72	1,100	Kelly Spring Tire	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71⅞	+ 1⅛
45⅞	45⅞	4,500	Kennecott Corper	46¼	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	— ⅛
69¾	70	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	70½	70½	69¼	69½	— 1
44⅛	45½	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	45	45	45	45	..
78	78⅛	400	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78¼	78	78	— ⅛
119	121	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120½	120⅞	120½	120½	— ⅛
127⅛	132	300	Louis. & Nash.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	— 1¼
81½	82½	300	Mackay Cos.	82	82½	82	82½	..
79⅞	80½	8,000	Maxwell Motors	81¼	81¼	78½	80	— 1¼
87	87⅛	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87¼	87¼	87	87	— ½
61	61⅜	100	May Dept. Stores	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	— ⅛
105	108½	16	May Dept. St. pf.	105	105	105	105	..
98	98¼	9,500	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	99½	97⅞	98	— 1
34⅜	35	400	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
..	..	130	Minn. & St. L.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
..	..	400	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
..	..	300	Do., trust rcts.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
90¾	92	200	Montana Power	91	91	91	91	— ⅛
..	..	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	75	75	75	75	+1
62⅜	63	300	Nat. Lead Co.	63½	63⅝	63	63	— 1¼
16¾	17	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
123	127	200	N. Y. Air Brake	125	125	125	125	+1
103¼	103⅝	2,000	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	102⅞	103¼	+ ⅛
33	35	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	33	33	33	33	— 3⅜
60¼	61	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
20	20¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
126½	127	900	Norfolk & Western.	129¼	129⅜	126⅜	126⅜	— ⅛
111	111⅛	1,200	Northern Pacific	111¼	111⅜	110⅞	111⅛	— ⅛
20	22	200	Pacific Mail	19½	20	19½	20	— 2
56⅜	57	1,900	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
40	41	100	Philadelphia Co.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
25	27	100	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
25½	27	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	26	26	26	26	— 2½
48	49¼	800	Pressed Steel Car	48	48⅛	48	48⅛	— ⅝
161¼	162	400	Pullman Co.	161¼	162	161¼	161⅞	..
22¾	23	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
95⅜	95½	7,350	Reading	96	96	95	95½	— 1
46	46¼	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	46½	45⅝	46¼	+1
15	16	1,200	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15¼	15¾	— ⅝
193½	194	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	194½	194½	194	194	— 1½
26	26¼	500	Shattuck-Arizona	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ½
43	44	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	44	44	44	44	— ½
97⅛	97⅜	1,000	Southern Pacific	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97⅜	— ⅛
181	182	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	183	183	183	183	— 5
23⅜	23½	1,700	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
67	67½	100	Southern Ry. pf.	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
..	..	200	Standard Mill. rgts.	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
126½	127	9,100	Studebaker Co.	126½	127	125¼	126¼	— ⅝
23	23¼	1,200	Tennessee Copper	23	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
192¼	193	3,000	Texas Co.	192¼	193	191½	193½	+2½
193	193	100	Texas Co. ctfs. f. p.	193	193	193	193	+5
65⅜	65⅝	800	Third Avenue	65⅜	65⅝	64½	64½	— 1⅛
6	6	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
137¼	137¾	8,000	Union Pacific	137¼	137¾	136¼	137	..
82½	82½	100	Union Pacific pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
99	99	400	United Dry Goods	99	99	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
157	157	1,000	United Fruit Co.	157	157	156	156	— 1½
10	10¼	300	United Rys. Invest.	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
20	20	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
103½	104	22,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	103½	107½	102¾	106	+ ⅝
53	53	700	U. S. Rubber	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
108¼	108¾	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾	— ⅛
108¾	108¾	50	Do., odd lot	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
88¼	88¾	700	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	88	88	87½	88	— ⅛
88¼	88¾	52,000	U. S. Steel	88¼	88½	85¾	86	..
118	118	250	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
78	78	200	Utah Copper	78	78	76	76	— 1½
72¾	73¼	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
130	130	100	Wabash	130	130	130	130	— ⅛
50½	50⅝	1,200	Wabash pf. B.	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
27	27	500	Western Maryland	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
93¾	94	300	Western Union Tel.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
55¾	56¾	3,900	Westingh. E. & M.	56	56⅝	56	56	— ⅝
60¾	60⅞	10,900	Willys-Overland	60¾	61	59¾	60⅛	— ⅝
105¾	106	100	Wills-Overland pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅜
51¾	52¼	1,100	Wisconsin Central	51¾	52½	51	52¼	+ ½
135	136	850	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	136½	136½	134½	134½	— 2½

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Brisk Demand for Treasury Bills on the Exchange.

LONDON, July 25.—A brisk demand for Treasury bills reduced money supplies and hardened discount rates today.

The stock market maintained a good tone on Premier Asquith's statement that the daily expenditure of $30,000,000 was not wholly for war purposes and that a large portion of it will be recoverable from Great Britain's allies and the Dominions. Consols hardened a fraction and most of the gilt-edged securities and home rails improved in the absence of support, but business was small. Irish land stock was easy, while shipping shares received most attention. American securities, reflecting Wall Street, declined all round and finished dull.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued July 22 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Silver, increased	1,031,000
Gold, increased	1,239,000
Treasury deposits, increased	148,960,000
Other deposits, decreased	2,882,000
Treasury notes, increased	2,509,000
Investments increased	14,108,000
Securities, increased	37,880,000
Treasury bills, decreased	323,085,000
Advances, decreased	683,000
Circulation, decreased	99,340,000
Total gold holdings,	2,467,600,000
marks.	

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	37.50	38.25	....	38.25
Lead	....	6.35	....	6.35
Spelter	10.75	....	10.25	....
Antimony	13.50	....	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdry.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
300	Adiron. S. & P. pf.			24½	25½
490	Cities Service...302	286	295	300	
1,275	Cities Serv. pf..	87¼	86	86¼	87
375	†Com'nwealth ..	65	64	64	65
450	†Com'w'th pf....	86	85¼	85	86
200	Consum. P. pf..	99	97	97	99
150	Pacific G. & E..	59¾	59	59	59¾
250	Rep. Ry. & St..	39¼	38¼	38½	39
320	Tenn. Ry. & St.	10¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
150	Toledo Trac. pf.	86	84	83	86

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf	47½	49
Adirondack Electric Power pf	77	80
American Gas Co	120	123
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf	49	51
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
*American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf	16	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf	95	98
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	77	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf	75	..
Connecticut Power pf	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	127	130
Electric Bond Deposit pf	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf	100	102
Emp. D. E. pf	88	92
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	100	77½
Gas & Electric Securities	96	99
Gas & Electric Securities pf	49	52
International Traction	90	94
International Traction pf	32	36
Interstate Electric	14	16
Mississippi River Power	38	42
Mississippi River Power pf	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	60	65
Northern States Power	96	97½
Northern States Power pf	57	62
Northern Texas Electric	85	87
Northern Texas Electric pf	44	47
Ozark P. & W.	87½	90
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf	89	91
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf	83	86
Public S. Inv. Co. pf	15	18½
Puget Sound Traction	50	55
Puget Sound Traction pf	25½	30¼
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	78	83½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	96	..
Railway & Light Sec. pf	72	75
Republic Railway & Light pf	23¼	28¼
Securities Corp. General	80½	85
Securities Corp. General pf	92½	94
Southern California Edison	104	106
Southern California Edison pf	97½	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf	15	16
*Standard Gas & Electric	39½	40
Standard Gas & Electric pf	134	137½
Tampa Electric	49	50
Tenn. Railway & Light pf	48	51
Toledo Traction	14	17
United Gas & Electric	70	73
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	14	17
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	49	51
United Light & Railways	74	77
United Light & Railways pf	19	20
Western Power	68	69
Western Power pf		

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Power 6s, 1921	99½	100¼
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Denver G. & E. 6s	101	102
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s	96¾	97¾
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	91	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	97½	99½
Helena Lt. & Ry. 1st 5s	80	82
Houston Electric 1st 5s	97½	99½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77¾
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s 1932	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98¾	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½
North Texas E. col. 5s	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s	86½	87
Seattle El. con. 5s	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101¼
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May, 1926		97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,'16		100	100⅛	6.35
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb.21,'17		95⅜	96⅜	6.00
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.15,'17		100	100⅛	5.55
Argen Govt...6	May15,'20		99⅞	100⅜	5.75
City of Mont..5	May, 1918		99	100	4.75
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917		99⅞	100	4.73
City of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920		99	100¼	4.92
Prov. of Q'bec.5	Apr., 1920		99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916		100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917		100¾	101¼	5.95
Italian Govt.6	Oct.15,'16		99¾	100¼	4.75
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920		98	99¼	5.25
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb., 1923		105	107	4.73
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct.15,'16		100¼	100¾	2.00
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct., 1917		101¼	102½	4.12
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb., 1920		99¾	100¼	..
Prov. of N. B.5	Dec., 1919		99½	100¾	4.90
G. of N'f'l'd.5	July, 1919		98	99	5.35
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb., 1918		99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Gov..6	Dec., 1918		100¼	101	2.87
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918		99	99¾	5.25
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1920		99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.45
Am. Loco...6	July, 1918	100	100⅜	4.15
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan.15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	99¼	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread..6	Jan., 1919	97½	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	3.98
A., T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R.L.& P.6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T..6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	98½	99½	5.40
Can. Pac....6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	101⅝	5.70
C. P. R. & L..6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	5.50
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	97¼	97⅜	4.50
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.35
Chicago Elev.5	July, 1918	90	95	..
Cities Service.7	May, 1918	102	102¾	..
Den. G. & E..6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	98	99	5.50
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.62
Inter. Harv...5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	4.88
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry. ...6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1916	98	99	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98	98	7.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	4.65
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	6.55
Nor. S. Pow.6	Apr. 1,'26	98½	99	6.00
Penn. Co.....4½	June 6,'21	100¼	100⅞	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.75
Rem. A. Un.				
Met. C. Co..5	Feb.19,'19	95¼	96¼	6.65
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.80
U.Ry.G. & E.5	Apr., 1917	98¼	99	..
U.S. P. S. Co.5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
W'house El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. P. Trac...6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101⅜	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.5	Mar., 1918	98½	98⅝	6.00
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan.15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

Plans to Reorganize Power Co.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Plans for the reorganization of the International Power Company of New Jersey, now in the hands of a receiver, were filed today with Chancellor Walker, and action on them deferred until Aug. 15. The reorganization plan calls for the payment of all of the debts of the concern, the discharge of the receivership, reorganization under Virginia laws, and the dissolution of the New Jersey corporation.

Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4.25% to 4.75%
STACY & BRAUN
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Buffalo Cincinnati

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was rather heavy in tone throughout yesterday's session. Business, however, was confined largely to the specialties. Particular interest centred in United States Steel in view of the Directors meeting, announcements of the results of which did not come until the close of business.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold..	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
50	Allis-Chalm....	21⅝	22¼	21½	22¼
520	Am. Bt. Sugar	89½	90	89	89
140	Am. Can.....	55¼	56¼	55¼	55¾
120	Am. Car & Fy.	57⅞	58¼	57⅜	57⅞
380	A. H. & L. pf.	52½	54⅜	52½	53⅝
100	Am. Ice Sec..	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28½
380	Am. Loco.....	66	66	65	65½
90	Am. Smelting.	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93¼
30	Am. Tel. & T.	120⅝	120⅝	120¼	120½
75	Am. Zinc.....	35⅝	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝
100	Ana. Cop.....	79⅝	79⅝	78¾	78⅞
350	Baldw. Loco..	71	71	70	70
210	Balt. & Ohio..	87	87	86⅝	86⅝
120	Butte & Sup..	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝
140	Cent. Leather.	54½	55¼	54½	55¼
110	Ches. & Ohio..	60⅝	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝
340	C., M. & St. P.	96¾	96⅞	95½	95¼
20	Chino Cop....	47	47	47	47
430	Col. Fuel & I.	45	45	44	44½
970	Crucible Stl...	68⅝	69¼	67⅞	67⅞
20	D. & R. G....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
20	D. & R. G. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
150	Dist. Sec.....	43½	45¼	43½	44½
150	Erie	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼
20	Erie 1st pf....	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
40	Goodrich Co...	73⅜	73⅜	72⅝	73⅛
25	Greene-Can....	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
200	Gt. North. pf.	118½	118⅞	118⅛	118½
10	Inspir. Cop....	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
570	Int. M. M. pf.	85⅞	86	85¼	85¾
185	Int. Nickel....	44⅜	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝
50	Int. Paper	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½
120	Int. Paper pf.	65¼	66⅜	65	66⅜
100	Kennecott Cop.	46	46	45¾	45⅞
80	Lack. Steel ..	70⅜	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
50	Lee Rubber....	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
420	Maxwell Motor	81¼	81¾	79	80
1,470	Mexican Petrol.	99¼	99¼	97¾	98½
20	Mo. Pacific...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
140	N. Y. Central..	103¾	104	103¼	103¼
60	Norfolk & W..	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126½
50	Ray Copper....	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22⅝
1,070	Reading	96	96⅜	95⅝	96⅛
60	Rep. Iron & S.	46	46⅜	45¾	46¼
60	Southern Pac..	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	97¼
1,120	Studebaker	120⅜	120⅞	120½	120¾
2,570	Tenn. Copper...	23¼	23¾	22⅝	23⅜
70	Texas Co	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜
50	Third Av	65	65	64⅜	64⅜
660	Union Pacific.	137	137	136⅛	136⅜
70	United Fruit..	156⅛	156⅜	156⅛	156⅜
3,980	U. S. Ind. Alco.	103¼	107⅛	102⅝	106⅝
120	U. S. Rubber..	53⅛	53⅜	53	53
12,150	U. S. Steel....	86¼	86⅝	85⅜	85⅞
20	Utah Copper...	76	76	76	76
10	Wabash	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
130	Wabash pf. B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
20	Western Md	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
480	Westingh. Elec.	56⅜	56⅜	56	56¼
190	Willys Overl'd.	59⅝	60¼	59⅜	59⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Adanta	.10½	.10¾	.10½	.10¾
300	Belmont	4.07½	4.07½	4.07½	4.07½
300	Elkton	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Jumbo Ext ...	.75	.75	.75	.75
400	Midway	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Tonopah Ext..	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
400	West End....	.86	.86	.86	.86

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.10	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher....	.05	Occidental Con...	.70
Challenge Con....	.03	Ophir	.21
Confidence	.18	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va...	.13	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada...	.31
Gould & Curry....	.03	Union Con.....	.60
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Utah Con.....	.01
Jacket Con.....	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.03	Goldfield Con....	.87
Jim Butler.....	.80	Goldfield Merger..	.08
MacNamara	.04	Jumbo Ext.....	.78
Montana Tpn	.19	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.25	Lone Star.....	.03
North Star.....	.14	Red Lion.....	.22
Rescue	.23	Silver Pick.....	.11
West End.....	.81	Spearhead	.05

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills.....	.16
Booth	.13	Packard	.36
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Min....	.55
Comb. Fraction...	.06	Round Mountain..	.46
D'dfield Daisy....	.02	White Caps.....	.18
Florence	.42		

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Big Jim.....	.85		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot..	9	9¾	Granita ...	67½	69
Elkton	14½	15½	Isabella ...	17¾	18¾
El Paso.....	72	80	Jackpot ...	5	8
Findlay	3½	4½	McKinney..	32	37½
Gold Sov....	3½	4	Portland...	162½	165
Golden Cy.	205	210	Vindicator.	200	220

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Twenty-nine corporations having $742,000 in aggregate capitalization were chartered today. They include:

Spiral Wheel Manufacturing Co., Inc., amusement devices, $150,000; J. E. Alexander, C. M. Riedell, A. W. Cramer, 305 East 162d St.

The Page Hardware Stores, Inc., Buffalo, merchandising, implements, devices, machinery, tools, $100,000; C. C. Page, W. D. Skillicorn, R. C. Dewey, Buffalo.

Charles Woolsey Lyon, Inc., Albany, furniture, rugs, tapestries, laces, jewelry, art works, $100,000; J. A. Larkin, T. A. O'Callaghan, M. J. Keogh, Jr., 300 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

Gardiner Syndicate, Inc., Fablus, furnishing newspaper and other advertising and news service, $50,000; J. L. Kyne, T. R. Gardiner, J. W. Leonard, 507 West 186th St., Manhattan.

Merchants Warehouse Co., Inc., Apulia, storage, trucking, warehousing, $25,000; A. Marnell, H. J. Hopkins, J. F. Hayden, Syracuse.

"Tumble-In" Company, Inc., Cortlandt, hotels, restaurants, wines, liquors, auto liveries, $30,000; E. H. Sommers, G. H. and J. F. Jenkins, Ossining.

Catalog Printing and Publishing Co., Inc., job, book printers, advertisers, binders, $20,000; H. S. Wallenstein, M. Sauber, M. Eisenstein, 53 West 117th St.

Peekskill Hotel Co., Inc., Peekskill, hotel, restaurant, liquors, theatres, $25,000; J. W. Husted, H. B. Sproul, J. Towart, Jr., Peekskill.

Spiral Wheel Amusement Co., Inc., amusement devices, $16,000; J. E. Alexander, A. W. Cramer, C. M. Riedell, 135 Hutton St., Jersey City.

Quassaick Hall, Inc., Newburg, realty, issue bonds, contractor, $15,000; G. Witschief, W. H. Whitehill, H. R. Odell, Newburg.

Cartoon Film Service, Inc., moving picture films, animated cartoons, $10,000; M. E. O'Brien, L. E. Lisner, W. B. Robinson, Grenwolce, Great Neck.

A. J. Abels Co., Inc., Buffalo, factory heating and power plants, temperature controlling equipment, $10,000; R. R. Mitchell, M. B. Smith, A. J. Abels, Buffalo.

New York Wagon Co., Inc., horses, wagons, autos, motor vehicles, $8,000; A. Weisel, J. and J. Weiss, Arverne.

M. Bartos, Inc., furniture, interior, exterior decorating, construction, $15,000; B. Echardt, W. McConihe, M. Bartos, 535 East 79th St.

La Preusa Publishing Co. of New York, Inc., newspapers, journals, magazines, $10,000; F. P. Pace, F. W. Hersey, H. P. De Vries, 10 Bridge St.

William Nost Co., Inc., Bronx; silverware, jewelry, advertising, $10,000; G. and O. Burger, E. Nost, 1,139 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Merchants' Rapid Service, Inc., Brooklyn, express, distribution agency, $5,000; M. Dworkin, H. Peck, B. Samuels, 606 West 45th St.

Republic Specialty Co., Inc., metals, pottery, glassware, specialties, $5,000; L. L. Happ, C. E. Knight, W. H. Dann, 90 West Broadway.

Community Machine and Tool Works, Inc., machinery, gauges, tools, dies, $5,000; M. Laucet, L. Miller, M. Samuels, 166 East 119th St.

Krelwan Stores, Inc., men's outfitters, $5,000; S. M. Strasburger, W. M. Goldsmith, L. O. Rothschild, 55 Liberty St.

Davis & Jenks, Inc., ladies' tailors, furriers, $7,000; H. Jenks, N. Laven, S. Davis, 17 West 45th St.

M. Tutteiman Co., Inc., jobbers, importers, cloak, dress trimmings, $5,000; S. Lesser, F. A. Salinger, M. H. Tuttelman, 986 Union Av.

Emma Sloter, Inc., ladies' dresses, millinery, ladies' apparel, $5,000; W. C. Filleding, F. F. and E. S. Read, Fishkill.

Capital increases: Mutual Export and Import Corp'n, Manhattan, $20,000 to $75,000; The Salvarsan Co., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Rahtz & Schnitzer, Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; Canada-Atlantic Grain Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Camisa Brothers, Inc., Manhattan; Martin Hermann Co., Inc., Manhattan; Estate of A. Stein, Inc., Manhattan; J. Sonna Shine Furniture Corp'n, Manhattan; Asco Silks, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—Charters filed: American Fur Dressing Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in furs and tan and dye skins, $50,000; Simon Horrowitz, David Hertzlinger, Wm. Grossman, all of Newark.

Sommers Rendering Co., Dundee Lake, deal in hides, fertilizers, tallow, and poultry goods, $50,000; Adolph Zuckerberg, Morris Zuckerberg, Rose Zuckerberg, Passaic.

Seaboard Transportation and Lighterage Co., Inc., Weehawken, operate steamboats, lighters, scows, and sailing vessels, $125,000; Wm. H. Gomersall, Rene Rogers, Fred. Engstrom, Richard B. Rodermord, and Mark Ash, all of Weehawken.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	94	95	94	95
640	Alaska	19	19	18½	18½
5	Allouez	59½	59½	59½	59½
3,460	Am. Zinc	35⅜	35⅜	33¼	33¼
199	Am. Zinc pf...	66	66	65¾	65¾
20	Anaconda	79	79	79	79
50	Arizona Com..	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Butte & Bal..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
170	Butte & Sup...	68⅝	68⅝	67⅞	68¼
210	Cal. & Arizona.	69¾	69¾	69	69¼
2	Cal. & Hecla..	528	529	528	528
177	Copper Range..	58	58½	57⅞	57⅞
95	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,240	Earl Butte.....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
20	Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Granby	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
50	Hancock	11	11	11	11
130	Island Creek..	45	45	45	45
230	Isle Royale...	25½	25½	25	25
75	Lake	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
140	Mass. Con	12	12	12	12
15	Miami	33	33	33	33
175	Michigan	3	3	3	3
10	Mohawk	81½	81½	81½	81½
25	New Arcadian.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
1,006	North Butte....	20⅞	20⅞	20	20
50	Pond Creek....	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	Ray Con	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
25	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Shattuck & A.	26	26¼	26	26¼
100	South Utah	19c	19c	19c	19c
10	St. Mary's L..	73	73	73	73
258	Sup. & Boston.	4	4	3¾	3¾
105	Tamarack	38	38	38	38
5	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
120	U. S. Smelter.	67½	68¾	67½	68¾
35	U. S. Smelt. pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾
650	Utah Apex	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾
165	Utah Con	13	13	13	13
35	Utah Copper...	76½	76⅝	76¼	76⅜
830	Utah Metals...	7¾	7¾	7	7
10	Winona	4½	5	4½	5

RAILROADS.

2	Bos. & Albany.	182½	182½	182½	182¾
77	Bos. Elevated..	75	75	74	74
90	Bos. & Me.....	44	44	44	44
4	Concord & M., Class 4.....	100	100	100	100
50	Fitchburg pf...	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	Mass. Elec.....	6	6	6	6
11	Mass. Elec. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32¾
14	New Haven....	60¼	60¼	60	60
5	Old Colony....	149	149	149	149
10	Union Pacific.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136¾
10	West End pf...	71	71	71	71

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
121	Am. Agr. pf....	99	99¼	99	99
40	Am. Pneu. Serv	2	2	2	2
20	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	109½
82	Am. Sugar pf..	116½	116½	116	116½
296	Am. T. & T....	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
16	Am. Woolen....	44¾	44¾	44¾

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
50 Franklin Insurance
50 Great Northern Paper
50 Guaranty Trust
25 Hercules Powder Com.
10 Home Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
100 Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
50 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
35 New Jersey Zinc
100 National Licorice Pfd.
100 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Butterworth-Judson Co. Com.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Central Trust
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Federal Sugar Com.
50 Great Northern Paper
5 German American Insurance
25 Lawyers Mortgage
50 National Park Bank
50 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
40 Southern Pipe Line
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Session Yesterday Was Weak and Active—Bonds Quiet and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 266,818 shares of stocks and $329,000 of bonds. The sale of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 47,902; oil, 58,894, and mining, 160,022. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Exp...	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
2,000	‡Am. Writ. P.	4	4	3⅝	4
250	‡Butler Chem.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Canadian Nat. Gas. Corp...	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
175	‡Car Lt. & P.	4½	4¼	4⅛	4¼
8,500	Chev. Mot....	216	216	209	213
44	Driggs-S'bury.	103	104	100	100
200	Edmunds & Jones.....	39	40	39	40
1,000	‡Emer. Mot...	4¼	4¼	4	4
400	Emerson Ph...	11	11⅝	11	11⅜
500	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono	3	3	2⅜	2⅛
1,700	‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore..	42	44	42	42
300	Hartman Corp.	72½	73	72½	73
900	Grant Mot.....	9½	10	9½	10
16	Holly Sugar Corp., pf....	96	96	96	96
500	‡Hupp Mo. Car	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1,500	‡Joplin O. Sp.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1,225	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6	6	6
50	Kath. Br'se pf.	23	23	23	23
200	‡Kelsey Wheel.	58½	58½	58½	58½
1,100	‡Kelsey W. pf.	100	100½	100	100
200	‡Lake T. Boat	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
500	Manh. Transit.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
620	‡Maxim Mun..	5¼	5¼	5	5
2,000	‡Midvale Steel	62	62	61¾	61½
200	Mo. Pac. w. i..	22	22½	22	22½
300	Mojave Tung..	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
2,262	Pan Amer. pf.	84	84	80	82⅝
100	‡Mitchell Motors, w. i....	66	66	66	66
1,000	Peerless T. & M. Corp.	23	24	23	23¼
900	‡Princess Mot.	1	*1⅛	1	1
250	‡Pullman Ventilator Corp.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
100	‡Pullman Ventilator C. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7,000	‡Stromb'g. Carburetor	41¼	44½	41¼	42⅝
500	‡Stutz Motor.	63	63	62¾	63
200	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.....	34	34½	34	34½
100	‡Tob. Products	44½	44½	44½	44½
400	Triangle Film, v. t.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,800	U. S. SS. Co..	6	6⅛	5½	6⅛
6,000	‡United Motors	69	69	68	68⅜
100	United Zinc....	6	6	6	6
3,700	Utah Metal.....	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
600	White M. Co..	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅜
200	World Film C., v. t. ctfs....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	‡Zinc Con. Co..	4	4	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
5	Ill. Pipe Line..	172	170	172	+ 2
29	Ohio Oil	280	278	280	..
10	S. O. of N. J...	522	522	522	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (proc.)..	58	58	57	57
3,000	Am. O. & G....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	16½	16½	16	16¼
3,200	‡Cos. O. & G...	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛
700	‡Cos. O. & G.pf	5	5	5	5
300	‡Federal Oil...	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,200	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡Keystone Oil of N. Y.....	74	74	74	74
1,050	‡Midwest Oil..	47	48	47	48
100	‡Met. Pet.	13	13	13	13
8,100	‡Muskogee Ref.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
4,600	‡N.Y.-Okla.Oil	91	93	91	92
4,000	‡Okla.Oil com.	10	11	10	11
2,000	Okla. F. & Ref	6¾	7	6¾	7
8,600	‡Omar O. & G.	57	59	57	58
1,500	‡Pan-Am. Pet. (B).....	84	84	80	82⅝
400	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
100	Savoy Oil	11	11	11	11
900	‡Sinclair Oil...	42	42	41½	41½
6,300	‡Tex.-Mex.Pet	73	76	73	74
2,500	‡Un. West. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	‡Alaska-W. ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,700	‡Atlanta	11	11	10½	11
2,000	‡Adanac Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,700	‡Ariz. Cpflds.	62	65	62	65
700	‡Al. B. C. M..	57	57	57	57
4,200	Big L. C. Co..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
1,000	‡Booth	15	15	15	15
5,000	Bos. & Mont..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
400	‡Calumet Cp.	5	5	5	5
2,500	Caledonia	70	71	69	71
2,400	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
100	Canada Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,700	‡C. Homestead	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Crystal C. M..	1	1⅛	1	1
1,000	‡Dome Ext..	34	34	34	34
2,300	‡Dou.-Rd. Sil.	75	76	44	44
1,650	D.-A. C. (apr.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
7,800	‡Emma Cop..	45	48	45	47
300	First Nat. Cp.	4¼	4¼	4	4
2,300	‡Florence Sil.	74	75	73	75
3,500	‡Gold Hill	18	20	18	20
1,500	‡Goldf. Cons...	87	87	85	86
2,000	‡Goldf. Merg.	8½	8½	8½	8½
6,000	‡Green. M. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	‡Goldfield F...	43	43	43	43
150	Howe Sound...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
750	Hecla Mining..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	‡Hemple Cop...	1	1	1	1
100	Howe Sound..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7,500	‡Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect).	72	78	72	77
600	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	‡Jerome Victor, (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Jim Butler..	88	88	86	86
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	77	77	75	76
2,000	‡Kewanas	11	11	11	11
2,700	‡Louisiana Con.	18	18	17	18
1,500	‡Marsh Min...	14	14	13½	14
500	‡McK.-Dar. ..	56	56	56	56
400	‡Mojave Tung.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
1,500	‡Mont. G. M..	80	86	80	80
1,500	Monitor Silver.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
12,000	‡Mother Lode.	32½	33	31½	31½
4,000	‡Newray Min.	42	42	42	42
775	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Min.....	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
500	†Oatman Lex., (a prospect).	62	62	62	62
600	†Oatman Sou., (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
1,000	†Oro	4	4	4	4
1,000	†Porcupine C..	¾	¾	¾	¾
27,500	‡Rec. Con. M.	20½	25	20	25
1,200	‡Roch. Min...	58	58	56	58
200	‡Round Mt....	48	48	48	48
3,300	‡San Toy.....	14	15	14	15
700	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,500	‡Success M...	60	60	58	59
500	Tono. Exten...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Tono. Mining.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
287	Tung. C. of A.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
500	United East..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7,000	‡U.S.Con. M..	8	8	8	8
600	‡Un. V. Ext..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
750	Unity G. M...	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
1,500	‡W. End Con.	85	86	83	85
50	‡Yukon Alas. Trust ctfs..	42	42	42	42
200	‡Yusc. Cons....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$52,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s. w. i.	108¼	108¼	108	108
125,000	‡Int. M. M. 6s. w. i....	97⅜	97½	97⅜	97½
4,000	Mid. Steel 5s	95	95	95	95
140,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s. w. i...	100	100¼	100	100¼
7,000	Sinclair O. 6s	98½	98½	98¼	98½
1,000	Sulzberger 1st 6s. w. i....	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday 500 World Film sold at ⅝, and 100 Federal Oil at ⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12	14	12	14
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. T. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Essex Motors.....	76	77	76	77
Henfee Manufact....	31	32	31	32
Holly Sugar Corp....	47	49	47	49
Intercon. Rubber....	12	13	12	13
International M.....	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Lake T. B. 1st pf....	9	9	8	9
Lynn Phonograph....	5	7	5	7
Marconi of Amer....	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i....	45	55	45	55
Poole Engr. & M....	95	100	95	100
Saxon Motor Car....	75	78	75	78
Standard Motors	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
St. Joseph Lead.....	15	15½	15	15¾
Unit. Prof. Sharing..	⅞	1	⅞	1¼
United Drug com....	70	73	70	72
United Drug 2d pf...	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf...	49	52	49	52

OIL STOCKS.

International Pet....	10	10¼	10	10¼
Midwest Oil pf.....	85	88	85	88
Oklahoma Oil pf.....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Ventura Cons.....	8¼	9	8¼	9
Wayland Oil & Gas...	4	4¼	4	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro de Pasco Cop.	34½	35¼	34½	35½
Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	10
Consol. Copper M....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Con. Nav. Utah.....	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Double-Headed Sil...	73	76	73	76

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	66	68	65	68
American Brass.....	282	286	283	286
Atlas Powder	150	155	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	99	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	122	118	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	800	810	790	810
Du Pont Pow., new..	240	244	239	242
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder....	295	305	295	305
Hercules Powder pf..	112	113	112	113
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	165	160	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	580	550	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

AND

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916,** upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916,** shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected to **take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected to **take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds Due August 1, 1920.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION AND APPROVAL OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

To the holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company, issued under the Protective Agreement, dated August 31, 1915, between holders of the above-described Bonds and Moreau Delano, William Allen Butler, Willard V. King, James Timpson, Asa S. Wing and L. Edmund Zacher, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Protective Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement entitled "Plan and Agreement of Reorganization as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Reorganization Managers," and has filed copies of such Plan and Agreement, as so modified, with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 60 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Protective Agreement shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to said modified Plan and Agreement, unless he shall within thirty days after the 26th day of July, 1916, have filed with the said Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, written notice of his dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the Certificates of Deposit held by him.

In case the Plan becomes effective, as provided by Article Ninth of the Protective Agreement, dissenting Certificate Holders may withdraw their bonds, as set forth in that Article, upon the payment of their proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (not exceeding 1% of the face amount of their bonds) and upon repayment of any advances for interest made by the Committee, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on such advances.

Under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, the above-mentioned bondholders were offered in exchange for their bonds new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, maturing not earlier than 1965. Your Committee has secured an arrangement whereby under the modified Plan and Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 are offered, par for par, new First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of a series to mature not later than January 1, 1923, and holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1920 are offered, par for par, such new Bonds of a series to mature not later than August 1, 1926, either series to be redeemable as a whole, but not in part, on any interest date at par and accrued interest. The Committee recommends the acceptance of the latter offer, in each case.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds of 1917 and 1920 may, however, still avail, if they so desire, of the original offer in the Readjustment Plan of July 1, 1915, to exchange their bonds for the new bonds maturing about 1965, of a series redeemable as a whole, but not in part, at 107½% of their face value and accrued interest on any interest date after 1920, but holders so electing must present their certificates to the Columbia Trust Company for appropriate stamping on or before September 1, 1916.

All holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit of the Columbia Trust Company who shall not present their Certificates to the Columbia Trust

COTTON REACTS ON PROFIT-TAKING

Market Closes Steady After an Extreme Advance of from 15 to 16 Points.

CROP NEWS NOT REASSURING

Feared That Long Rainy Season May End with Sudden Return of Hot, Dry Weather.

After making a maximum advance of 15 to 16 points, cotton yesterday reacted somewhat under liberal professional profit taking, and closed at a net gain of 4 to 5 points. The July option, trading in which expired yesterday, was quite erratic, with an extreme range of about 10 points. The undertone of the market at the close was steady.

There is at present more disposition to put a serious interpretation upon crop complaints now coming from the Eastern Belt. The rains, which have been practically continuous for nearly three weeks, and which were ushered in by heavy tropical storms, have caused many overflows of river and creek bottoms, and while the damage to the hill crops has not been so extensive, many reports of heavy washing have reached the market. If the present rainy season should be tapered off with scattered showers and mild temperatures, probably no great harm would result, except where overflows have been extensive. If, however, these same districts should be visited by a sudden return to hot dry weather, a great calamity cry would be expected from the cotton belt. Complaints of shedding would give the impression of disaster, and a genuine crop scare might result.

Moreover, the compilation of the Government condition report, which will be issued on Tuesday, Aug. 1, coincides with the period at which the crop is making its worst appearance. Already predictions are in circulation of a sharp decline in conditions, and if this should be followed by further damage from shedding, the bulls would have the market in their control for the time being.

Yesterday's weather details showed a continuance of showers and thunder storms over the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The crop is progressing well in the Western Belt, although some parts of Texas complain of drought in the light lands. Spotted crop conditions are reported from Central Texas, and the plant is said to be somewhat under size.

Although shorts have covered rather freely on the advance, sentiment continues bearish, and ring professionals lose few opportunities to hammer the market. Southern spot markets are firm, and Atlanta wired that the highest basis of the season's was being paid. The market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	13.17	13.17	12.98	..@..	13.07@13.08
Oct.	13.19	13.29	13.14	13.18@13.19	13.13@13.15
Dec.	13.38	13.45	13.31	13.35@13.36	13.30@13.31
Jan.	13.40	13.49	13.46	13.41@13.42	13.35@13.36
Mar.	13.60	13.64	13.52	13.55@13.56	13.51@13.52
May	13.72	13.76	13.68	13.69@13.70	13.64@13.65

The local market for spot cotton was steady. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady. New Orleans, 13.13c.; Savannah, 13.75c.; Memphis, 13.10c.; Norfolk, 13.23c.; Augusta, 12.88c.; Houston, 13.05c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	13.04	13.12	12.97	13.00@13.01	12.95@12.95
Oct.	13.08	13.12	12.97	13.00@13.01	12.95@12.95
Dec.	13.47	13.25	13.12	13.14@13.15	13.08@13.09
Jan.	13.27	13.34	13.21	13.23@13.24	13.18@13.19
Mar.	13.47	13.49	13.39	13.41@13.42	13.36@13.37
May	..	..	..	13.57@13.58	13.51@13.52

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points higher at 8.05c. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales, including 7,000 bales American. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
July-Aug.	..	..	..	7.88	7.91@7.92
Oct.-Nov.	7.83@	7.87@	7.83@	7.86	7.79@
Jan.-Feb.	7.77	7.82	7.77	7.87@	7.74
Mar.-April	7.77	7.81	7.77	7.87	7.73@
May-June	7.70@	7.76	7.70@	7.80	7.69@

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 13.05c.; October, 13.26c.; January, 13.46c.; March, 13.60c.; May, 13.74c. The market there was due to open today 2½ to 4 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts. Year.	Receipts. Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	712	4,000	69,387	123,845
New Orleans	3,235	3,066		159,635
Mobile	1,000		9	21,878
Savannah	812	953	70,270	70,670
Charleston	15	14	27,350	43,361
Wilmington	86	....	40,369	34,453
Norfolk	139	508		50,287

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	165	549	56,420	68,435
Memphis	112	70	46,552	81,124
St. Louis	68	480	9,140	18,295
Houston	1,056	484	31,551	55,961

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 1,000	2,263	2,472
New Orleans	1,600 to 1,900	3,215	749

Exports yesterday were 20,864 bales. Total thus far this season, 5,908,733 bales. Total last season, 8,299,075 bales.

HIDE & LEATHER DIVIDEND.

To Distribute 5 Per Cent. on Sept. 1, First Payment Since 1905.

The American Hide and Leather Company yesterday resumed dividends on the preferred stock with a disbursement of 5 per cent., ordered payable Sept. 1. This is the first payment voted by the Directors since August, 1905, when 1 per cent. was paid. In that year 8 per cent. all told was paid out to shareholders. The stock is cumulative and approximately 110 per cent. will remain to be paid when the latest dividend is distributed.

The company's report for the year ended June 30 showed a net income, after charges and sinking fund requirements, of more than 70 per cent. in excess of the 1915 record. Income applicable for dividends amounted to $1,612,991, against $958,160 the year before. A special reserve fund was set aside during the year amounting to $250,000, which is to be an offset to a possible depreciation of inventory. The surplus for the year was approximately $642,000, excluding the special reserve.

MANY WANT FRENCH NOTES.

Three-Year Loan of $94,500,000 Oversubscribed 30 Per Cent.

The $94,500,000 three-year 5 per cent. notes of the American Foreign Securities Corporation, constituting a loan to France, were oversubscribed about 30 per cent., according to information obtained in banking circles yesterday.

The notes were alloted by the syndicate in this manner: Amounts applied for up to $100,000 were assigned to the full total of the applications, subscribers for lots ranging from $100,000 to $250,000 each received 75 per cent. of their applications, and 65 per cent. of the totals asked went to applicants for $250,000 or more.

NO MORE FANCY SHOES.

Manufacturers Say Women Will Not Wear "High Tops" Next Season.

—CHICAGO, July 25.—Styles of shoes, especially for women, will be of the "common stock variety instead of the excessive high-top kind" next season, according to statements of manufacturers made today at the convention of the Illinois Shoe Dealers' Association. The colors will be dull grays and champagne, due to the shortage in dyestuffs.

The prediction also was made that there would be an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent. in the price of shoes the coming Winter on account of the war in Europe, which has shut off the supply of dyestuffs and imported leather.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were feverish, and while new high records for the movement were established on a sharp bulge during the forenoon, the tendency of prices was downward and at the close of the day the market showed net losses of 2 to 2⅝c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.29; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.31½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.38½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.34½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.20⅝	1.12⅝
September	1.23⅝	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.22⅝	1.08⅛
December	1.20⅝	1.22⅝	1.23	1.25	1.10¼

CORN.

The corn market was again irregular, and prices at the close were ⅛c net lower to ⅞o net higher. High temperatures with little or no precipitation caused more or less uneasiness regarding the safety of the new crop.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 93¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	84	82⅞	83¾	83¼	80
September	70½	69¾	70⅝	70⅜	74⅜
December	68⅛	66⅝	67⅜	66⅞	04⅝

OATS.

The oats market was steady early in the day, but subsequently prices eased off under evidences of increased hedging pressure against the new crop.

The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 47½@47¾c; No. 3 white, 46¼@46⅞c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; fancy clipped white, 47½@48¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	42	41½	41⅝	42	33½
September	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	41⅞	38¼
December	43¾	43⅛	43¼	43⅝	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, and prices were generally lower under liquidation, although July pork was higher on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Wednesday, 25,000; Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	12.92	12.82	12.82	13.00	7.85
October	12.95	12.82	12.82	12.97	7.95
Ribs—					
July	13.55	13.35	13.55	13.62	9.45
September	13.62	13.50	13.52	13.65	9.42
Pork—					
July	26.25	26.10	26.25	26.20	13.50
September	25.07	24.90	24.92	25.00	13.65

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened quiet, 1 to 4 points lower, and liquidation continued throughout the session, but trading was inactive. The close showed net declines of 1 to 2 points, with sales of 3,150 tons.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.24@5.25	5.24
August	5.24	5.23	5.24@5.25	5.25
September	5.34	5.33	5.33@5.34	5.36
October	5.32	5.31	5.31@5.32	5.33
November	..	..	5.24@5.25	5.29
December	5.07	5.06	5.07@5.09	5.08
January	..	..	4.73@4.75	4.74
February	..	..	4.45@4.45	4.44
March	4.46	4.46	4.45@4.47	4.46
April	..	..	4.48@4.50	4.49
May	..	..	4.50@4.52	4.52
June	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

Longs sold freely, and there was more or less selling which was thought to be for Southern account, which resulted in a net decline of 2 to 21 points. The new crop deliveries made new low records for the season, and the old crop months were at new lows for the movement. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.40@9.50	9.30
July	..	..	9.40@9.44	9.45
August	9.42	9.36	9.42@9.45	9.63
September	9.50	9.30	9.37@9.38	9.52
October	8.58	8.38	8.54@8.56	8.63
November	8.09	8.09	8.05@8.06	8.11
December	8.07	8.07	8.03@8.05	8.10
January	8.07	8.00	8.05@8.07	8.10
February	..	..	8.08@8.12	8.10

COFFEE.

The coffee market was a little more active, total sales for the day amounting to 54,750 bags, and prices developed a steadier tone, closing with net gains of 5 to 10 points. The upward tendency was due largely to some early buying for foreign account.

The local cash market was quiet, but prices were steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.39
August	8.30	8.30	8.38@8.40	8.38
September	8.45	8.39	8.45@8.47	8.47
October	..	..	8.51@8.53	8.42
November	..	..	8.37@8.53	8.48
December	8.53	8.53	8.63@8.65	8.55
January	..	..	8.77@8.78	8.61
February	..	..	8.77@8.78	8.68
March	8.83	8.75	8.83@8.84	8.74
April	..	..	8.89@8.90	8.79
May	8.95	8.87	8.94@8.95	8.85
June	..	..	8.99@9.00	8.90

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,122 packages. Fairly active demand only, but there was considerable buying on out-of-town account, and the general market had a steady to firm tone. The call was particularly active for medium graded creamery throughout the week and these brought more than heretofore. Extra goods sold at 29c generally, and most of the higher scoring lots sold at 29½@29¾c, rarely 30c. Unsalted creamery, firm. Renovated leans a little more in sellers' favor, and ladies are moving out pretty well at firmer prices. Packing stock in good demand. Creamery extra, 92 score, 29½@29¾c; higher scoring, 29¾@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 27½@28¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25½@27c; thirds, 24½@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29½@29¾c; higher scoring, 30¼@30¾c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25¾@27c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28¼c; good to prime, 25¾@27c; common to fair, 22¼@25c; renovated, extras, 26@29½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladies, current make, firsts, 24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22¾@23c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 20½@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,071 cases. Arrivals continue light and decreasing, and there is no improvement in the quality. Nearly all of the stock arriving is more or less off, and by the hot weather, and the proportion of strictly fine to fancy goods is small; there is demand for such beyond the supply and prices for the leading grades continue in sellers' favor. Strictly prime dirties and checks in fair demand and steady. Nearby white eggs in light receipt and meeting a pretty good demand, especially fancy goods, which are very scarce; prices show further improvement and mile and a fraction as quoted, although there is but a small proportion of the supply showing the high quality necessary to command top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 28@29c; extra firsts, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds and poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@35c; ordinary to good, 28@31c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@32c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 26@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 28@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@27c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian runner, 28@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs., cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs., except fair Thurs. in n.; gentle winds, mostly s. e.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except e. and s. e. over e. and s.

Ala.—Fair in n., Cloudy Wed. and Thurs. with thunder showers in s.; gentle s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy and continued warm Wed. and Thurs., thunder showers probable Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed., probably thunder showers, Thurs., fair and continued warm; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed., probably thunder showers; cooler in e. Thurs., cloudy; gentle to moderate e. winds.

La.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., probably showers.

Ill., Mo. and Kan.—Fair and continued high temperature Wed. and Thurs.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably showers in n. Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., possible showers in n. s. Wed., warmer in n. Wed.

Iowa and Neb.—Fair and continued high temperature Wed. and probably Thurs.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., warmer in e. Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer Thurs.

Ark. and E. Texas—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Okla. and W. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

TREATY FOR ISLANDS SOON TO BE SIGNED

United States and Denmark Have Already Agreed on Preliminaries.

SEES GERMAN OPPOSITION

Senator Lodge One of Those Who Believe Teutons Do Not Favor Sale—Approval Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The treaty between the United States and Denmark for the acquisition by this Government of the Danish West Indies Islands is expected to be ready for signature very soon, but the actual signing will not take place until Secretary Lansing and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, return to Washington. Negotiations have been going on between the two Governments for a long time, and are nearing the end, but exchanges are still in progress, although it is understood that there are no material points of difference.

An authoritative statement at the White House today that the treaty had been practically concluded and that it would be signed today went further than the facts appear to warrant.

Considerable concern was shown in some interested circles over this statement. While much reticence was manifested in these circles, it was learned that fear existed that the announcement might lead to the failure of the negotiations. No official would say for publication upon what grounds the fear, which was implied rather than expressed, was based, but it was understood that there was apprehension that Germany might bring influence to bear on the Danish Government with a view to having negotiations fail.

This apprehension is understood not to be shared by President Wilson, and the announcement at the White House appears to show that he is not worried over the likelihood of German opposition. But in the quarters where the apprehension exists it is said to have a solid foundation. It has not been forgotten that the former treaty for the acquisition of the islands was defeated in the Upper House of the Danish Parliament, and at the time it was said that German influence had been largely responsible for this outcome. Another explanation was that heavy investments by members of the Danish nobility in an extensive dock scheme in the islands had caused opposition.

The price agreed upon for the islands is $25,000,000. In the treaty of fourteen years ago the price fixed was $5,000,000. The Senate must decide whether the treaty shall go into effect, and the House will have a voice in the matter when it is called upon to appropriate the purchase price out of the Treasury. It is expected here that there will be opposition in the House on account of the largely increased amount which this Government will bind itself to pay to Denmark.

Advices from Denmark indicate that the treaty is practically certain of being ratified by the Danish Parliament. But this has not served to quiet the nervousness shown here when it became known that the White House had confirmed reports that the treaty had been concluded. The greatest secrecy has been observed in the negotiations. This has been due mainly to the belief that Germany would interpose objections at Copenhagen if she learned that the negotiations were in progress. It has been reported frequently that the German Government was seeking to acquire the islands. Germany has no coaling station on the Western Hemisphere, and the Danish West Indies would afford her a great advantage. The United States is particularly anxious to acquire the islands on account of their strategic importance to the Panama Canal, but an equally potent reason is the desire to keep Germany or any other European nation from getting them.

The belief that premature publication of news of the negotiations would bring German opposition is shared by Senator Lodge of the Committee on Foreign Relations in point of service. He believes that the possession of the islands is necessary to the peace and security of the United States.

A rather general feeling exists among Senators that the treaty will receive the approval of the Senate. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is to say:

"I have heard of no opposition to the purchase of the islands by the United States, but until the last day or two scarcely any one knew of the negotiations that were on for the acquisition of this desirable property. It may be that there will be some objection, but I do not know of any that is likely to develop."

Senator O'Gorman said:

"The purchase of these islands would be a great acquisition to our possessions. These islands should be owned by the United States. We could not look with indifference on any foreign nation acquiring them. The country will view their possession with great pleasure."

The first report that the United States and Denmark had practically concluded a treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies was printed in a London newspaper on Saturday. Officials who heard of it privately expressed great concern that it would lead to the failure of the agreement.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building. At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Motions:

E. D. Ackerman, Thomas Egan, Alex. F. Korbheer, Albert S. Cole, Jacob Fodiman, Timothy D. Healy, John J. Gannon, Henry Lessen, Ray Leibel, Atlantic Const. Co., Barnet Pusrin, Gus Morbe, A. Stadtmore, Allison & Lamson, Julius Sokol, Martin Sesslen, Kessler & Wilner. Under objection:

W. Lenzing, Saul Flaum, G. Hammerstein, Jacob Weinbaub, G. D. Snyder, Jr., S. Chalawsky, Jacob Furman, J. W. Samuels, E. W. Samuels, K. E. Garment Co., Unger & Batt.

Adjourned cases:

Raphael Jaret, G. Neiderman, Louis Katzen,

Louis Schwab, Wahley-Phillips Co., Dittmar-Williams, Individual D. C. Co(Pub Service Cup Co, (2.)

Elim Brew Co., A. D. Matthews Sons Co., Inc., David Davidson, B. Schmidt and ano., Herman Krause, I. Markowitz Clothing Co., McWilliams(Wabash, Same(Luzon, Hanson(Hanson, Bogle(Singer Mfg Co Elkyn Johnson Removal("Nellie T." et al. Emilio Bonano, Howe(Lehigh Valley R R Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Court of Appeals' decisions:

Re petition of Robert E. Dowling et al., petitioners-apits., to review Chapter 373 of the Laws of 1916, providing for the appointment of the State into Senate and Assembly districts; Victor F. Kney, intervenor-apit., v. the Hon. Charles S. Whitman et al., respts.-Order of the Appellate Division reversed, and the Apportionment act of 1916 declared unconstitutional and void; application of the petitioners granted without costs to either party in this court or in the Appellate Division.

Re petition of Richard C. Patterson, Jr., apit., to review Chapter 373 of the Laws of 1916, being the present apportionment of the State into Senate and Assembly districts; the Hon. Charles S. Whitman et al., respts.—The Apportionment act of 1916, having been adjudged unconstitutional in the Dowling case (decided herewith) on grounds other than those set forth in the petition herein, the appeal in this case is dismissed without costs.

Perry, Sr., as admr., &c., apit., v. Rochester Lime Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re estate of Lockwood, an incompetent person.—Motion to vacate stay denied.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re U S Fidelity & Guar Co (2.)	Van Frangh(Livingston.
McFadden(McCormick	Sheldon(Smith,
Wiesbader(United Fruit Co.	Sweetbaum(Jaffer,
Mack(Mack (2.)	Brewster(Goldschmidt
McKinnon(O'Connor,	Thermit Co.
Nebelius(Epps.	CNY(A Joseph
Cox(Blake Co.	Kapp's Sons Ivory.
MacFarlan(MacFarlan	Wallerstein(Lyric
Ruf(Green (Kuper.)	Photopiay Co.
Cookingham(Baker.	Mercedes(Knickerbocker Hosp.
Alden(Wright.	Peaseman(Goldberg.
N Y Central RR(	Kaiser(Kaiser.
Re Standard Lumber.	Golden(Wander.
Ford(Horowitz,	Himowich(Goldsmith.
Infurna(Trechman	Grammas(Mirros.
Co.	Cohnfeld(Groh.
Mulrooy(Metal Shelter Co.	Same(Dudenaing.
De Foster(Newmark.	Levy(Levy.
Fribourg(Emig Ind	Schwartz(Independent
Saw Hack.	Merchants Assn.
Cooper(Greenhut.	Lane(Lane.
Lint, Butcher &	Kahn(Kahn.
Ross(Kraft (2.)	Merle(London.
Hirsh(Hirsh.	Harris(The Tribune
Gwirtzman(I R	Assn.
Holding Co.	Shwab Bros Co(Colwell Lead Co.
Herman(Phila & Reading C & I Co.	Bath(Hubbard.
Robinson(Burden (2.)	Kenny(N Y Homeopathic Medical College.
CNY(Winter.	Smith(Adams Land, &c, Co.
Re Haagens (Arnold.)	Husch(Husch.
Berghaus(Huthentha) & Bickert.	Stienen(Stienen.
Morris(Rhinelander R E Co (2.)	Nelson(Bardale Rty.
Ala. Coast Transit Co(Steam tug Energetic.	Tillman(Ogden.
Hasterd(L. Michel Brewing Co.	Battery Place Co(Faski.
McWilliams et al(Barge 811.	Westall(Martin.
Same(Barge Boyd.	Re Markowitz (Bergman.)
Walter A. Wilson,	Re Karet (Kahan.)
Sherk Brothers,	Connolly(Conroy.
	Fox(Mulligan.
	Nat. Wireline & Cham Co(Leerburger.
	Mulroney(Metal Shelter Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:

Ida T Johnson Bonner, Kate W Handren, Mary Kinsella, Ann Vierra, Chas Sooysmith, Louis A Salomon,

Henry Fritz, Joseph Segal, Archey Crossman, John K Olynhant, Mary J Glennon, Edgar M Topiltz.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Hall(Skinner.	Kutz(Weill.
Morrison(Bach,	Goldsmith(Blackman,
Erlbaum(Cohen,	Hilson(Lindquist.
Magulesk(Hellinger,	Man Coli Co(Denzer.
Weinef(Levy.	Cohen(Ettenson.
Wiedman(Keller.	Wishbow(Perlmutter.
Broof(Samuels & Hilder Bros.	Cameron(Solinsky.
Merlman(Birn.	Thaln(Duffy.
Braudmark(J M Bell,	Berry(Simpson.
Doerfler(Hahn.	O'Connor(Perry & T.
Knepfer(Neuman & Cooper.	Slavsky(I R T.
Dicker(Korn.	Moskowitz(same.
Kalnfarg(Catharine & Water Sts C & R.	Zimmerman(same.
Chodos(Hagedorn Bros	Grunewald(same.
Fesriman(Weinstein.	Maslon(same.
Sun(Howard Bros & Margaretend.	Welansky(same.
Herenzup(Lord & T.	Danzig(same.
Lichtenstein(Multz.	Bubelman(same.
Zuper(Silverfield.	Rae(same.
Snipiskey(Kunit.	Marks(same.
Epstein(Goldman.	Bowes(same.
Edelman(Greyrock Land Co.	Duffy(same.
Schomer(Thomashefsky.	Weisman(same.
Nathan(Rosner.	Allerhand(same.
Pacific Coast Co(Fischer & Cohen.	Hanley(same.
Kennedy(Rolfe.	Cantor(same.
Rosen(Maer Knitting Mills.	Lever(same.
Heine(Blau.	Schaffer(same.
Hansen(Dunn.	Vlasnik(same.
Am Surety Co(Arnold(Castle Co(Taylor.	Soderio(same.
	Mayer(The Bachrack.
	Reid(Von Novelly.
	Brooks(Spindler.
	Hastings(O'Brien.
	Bronstein(Bronstein.
	Schaffer(Home Ins Co
	U S Addressing & P Co(Strickler.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Heatter—Joseph D. Kelly, Dale-Morton Co (Shapiro)—Percival H Gregory.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Metropolitan Sav Bank(James J Burke—Edgar Pitske.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar due to be called Tuesday, Aug. 1.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:

Philip De Carion, Mary A Radstein, Minna Josephson, Gedalie Nadelbuch, David Schneider, Katharina Finkernagel, Alfred Loweth, William Muhlenberg, Caroline E B Ruhl, Charles F Schropp, Francesco Urgo.

Motions:

Isaac M Jackson, Vincenzo Iannitelli, Samuel Habermann, Concetta Perrillo.

Adoptions:

Bruno Giordono Ferini,

by Charles Meerkamp, Valentine Rogin by Louis Lavigne, Edith Brewster by John J and Marie Waibel.

Accountings:

Patrick Coyle, Barbara Hahn, James D Murphy, Maria H Schmidt, Henry A Gumbleton, August Brinckmann, Pauline Eberhardt, the younger, Franciszek Bielski, Lena Leith, Nathan Kirshner, Anna B Gundersen.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Niemann, J.

Weinberg(Damsey.	Corbett(Ernst.
Wales(Schecter.	Orloff(Lichtenstein.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Spahn(E I Wilson,	Gershkowitz(Kosky.
Johnson(Coad.	Re Horsfield (Hempstead.)
Same(Van Sicklen.	Re Troy Av.
Same(Hicks.	Gershkowitz(Kosky.
Cooper(Bonoff.	Brady(Dings.
McAllister(McAllister.	Greene(Gumpert.
Anderson(Anderson.	O'Reilly(Bell.
London(London.	Re 71st St & Ovington Av.
McGovern(McGovern.	Margolin(Gertatle.
Swartz(Cesareo.	Wald(Wald.
Re Edelson (Geary.)	Re Bender (McKee.)
Re Crescent Field Club for Boys.	Losbe(Frank.
Walsh(Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	Brooklyn Bank(The Alabama Securities.
Loughlin(same.	Thorne(Thorne.
Miller(Coats.	Re White (incompt.)
Urquhart(Urquhart.	Fitkale(Fitkale.
Reardon(Barrett.	Cox(Burns.
People State New York(Minkowitz.	Bellove(Bellove.
Foster(Foster.	Valentine(Valentine.
Demuth(Kemp (2.)	

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Manzella,	Lehrer,
Gallagher,	Stokes,
Juran,	Kinna,
Pillischer,	Rubinck,
Harris,	Bremer,
Cohn,	Abrahams,
Warner,	Weeks,
Pinel,	Roth,
	Pallidino.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Caroline A Van Duzer,	Elizabeth B Sickles,
Richard Sandford,	William A Kempf,
Katherine Furey,	William M Howell,
Minnie Berghauser,	Sarah J Atkins,
Amelia Nickel,	Sidney D Caballero,
Catharine Santos,	Patrick Hayes,
Sarah Hecht.	John B Shine,

Administration of:

John Klaiber.

Accounting of:

Hyman Hindler, Wm Kemp.

Estates of:

Mary Flynn, Martin Kelly, Christina Blochel.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 308 to 314, s w corner of Grove St, 80x83; Elinor H., wife of Herbert G. Tully, Glen Ridge, N. J., to Helen T., Anne W., Myra H., and Alice S. Hopson, all at Kent, Conn., 4-5 part, April 7; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St. ..$1

EAST BROADWAY, s w corner of Gouverneur St, 46.6x82.7x48.10x81.9; Henry St, n w corner of Gouverneur St, 51.2x82.7x48.10x82.5; Children's Aid Society to Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry St, July 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, s w corner of 48th St, for a thirty-nine-story hotel, 51x128.4; Silk Realty Co., 25 Nassau St, owner; C. E. Horn, 1,476 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000,000.

34th St, 224 and 226 West, for a seventeen-story office building and loft, 47x98.9; 224 West 34th Street Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; E. L. Larkin, 239 West 34th St, architect; cost, $380,000.

43d St, 257 to 267 West, for a sixteen-story factory, 100x98.9; Arthur A. Imberman, 59 Liberty St, owner; E. Moss, 126 Liberty St, architect; cost, $400,000.

Bronx.

Patterson Av, s s, 100 ft e of White Plains Road, for a one-story stone factory, 17x70; Yungert & Beniac, 1,062 Westchester Av, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,009 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $2,800.

172d St, s s, 125.6 ft e of 3d Av, for a one-story brick garage and factory, 31x98; Thomas Giordano, 783 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 51 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 20x90; Thomas Giordano, 783 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

169th St, n w corner of Merriam Av, for a one-story brick garage, 25x100; Thomas Giordano, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $10,000.

Fordham Road, n e corner of Grand Av, for a four-story brick garage, 111x76.11; Henry Koch Realty Co., Henry Koch, 2,273 Creston Av, Pres.dent, owner; Sch

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plans Filed for Twenty-six Tall Buildings to Cost Over $22,000,000 —Pending Deal for Murray Hill Hotel Site—West Side Investments—East Side Residence Purchase.

The liveliest features in the realty market yesterday were the adoption by the Board of Estimate of the report and recommendations of the Building Commission on building heights and restrictions and the filing of plans for prospective building under the former law for twenty-six commercial structures, hotels, and apartments at an estimated aggregate cost of $22,055,000.

The largest single operation was for a thirty-two-story hotel and office building to cover the present site of the Murray Hill Hotel, estimated to cost $4,500,000. It was learned that negotiations are pending for the purchase or lease of the property. At the office of L. M. Bates, proprietor of the Hotel Belmont as well as of the Murray Hill Hotel, it was said that the prospects were very bright for an important improvement there in the near future.

East 39th Street Residence Sale.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the Union Dime Savings Institution to A. Stanley Jones the four-story dwelling, on a lot 17.6x100 feet, at 147 East Thirty-ninth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

DeLacy Home Sold.

The four-story dwelling formerly occupied by the late Peter DeLacy at 419 West Seventy-first Street, plot 25 by 102, was sold by Peter D. Kiernan, executor of the DeLacy estate, to an investor. L. J. Phillips & Co. and George A. Bowman were the brokers in the sale. It is in the rear of the Hotel Majestic.

West End Avenue Protective Purchase.

The three-story dwelling at 884 West End Avenue, 20 by 80, the third house north of the northeast corner of 103d Street, has been purchased by Joseph Paterno from Mrs. Catherine M. Reidy. It is opposite the thirteen-story apartment house on the northwest corner, known as 885 West End Avenue, nearing completion for occupancy this Fall. The purchase was made to protect the light and air of the new house. Earle & Calhoun were the brokers.

Out of Town Investor Buys West Side Apartment.

The Devonshire, a six-story elevator apartment house at 325 West Eighty-third Street, has been sold by Mrs. Helen J. Cromwell to an out of town investor. The structure occupies a plot 41 by 102, and was held at $125,000. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Dr. John Riegelman sold to the John W. Cornish Construction Company the three-story frame building on the northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and 158th Street. The structure occupies a plot 72 by 130, and was built about twenty years ago by William Ebling.

Brooklyn.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company sold to Mrs. Lina Kruse a plot 80 by 100 on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 120 feet east of Narrows Avenue, Bay Ridge, within one block of the Crescent Athletic Club grounds. Ground will be broken at once for a private residence by the buyer.

Martin A. Ansbro has sold the two-family brick house at 652 Sixty-first Street, for Mary A. Purcell to a client for occupancy.

Buys Near Piping Rock Club.

Cocks and Willets have sold to Henry F. Atherton the old Waldron farm at Brookville, L. I., near the Piping Rock Club. Mr. Atherton contemplates improving the property at once.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Edwin W. Orvis a residence and about one acre at 127 Ralston Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

Westchester County.

Gaul & Bell sold a plot on the north side of Valentine Lane, Yonkers, 55 by 117, for N. A. Markwell of New York City, to William C. Allen of Yonkers, for the estate of the late J. Jacobs, 11 Greystone Terrace, Yonkers, to Carrie M. Veendliet of Yonkers, for a home.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, sold Clarence Elsner's house on Walworth Avenue, in the Quaker section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Arthur Vermilya.

Commercial Leases.

Manning & Trunkvhave leased for the Peter Hegeman estate the store at 844 Eighth Avenue to the Auto Gear Company, Inc.

L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., leased for the O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., the entire building 436-440 Lafayette Street, covering an area of about 105,000 square feet, for a further term of years from Feb. 1 next, to the Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company, Inc.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at 753 Columbus Avenue to Mastellone Brothers.

Private House Leases.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Charles W. Watson the three-story dwelling at 144 West 128th Street to Henry G. Noel.

Goodwin & Goodwin have rented for Francis J. Goldschmidt to Dr. George Schaub the three-story private house at 129 West 121st Street.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Romney Realty Company the four-story dwelling at 62 West Ninety-fifth Street to William and Christina Frisch.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Madison Av. 2,116 and 2,118, w s, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 40x80, two four-story dwellings; S. R. Rose against M. P. Hicks et al.; J. Frank, attorney; due, $17,840; taxes, &c., $120; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By J. H. Mayers.

Mosholu Parkway North, 312 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 56.4x239.11 to Gun Hill Road x54x 285.6; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 1,402, w s, 50.11 ft n of 90th St, 25x80, five-story flat and stores; Hewlett Scudder, Jr., against M. C. Runge et al.; E. M. Scudder, attorney; due, $14,900.90; taxes, &c., $1,341.81.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—MIGHT EXCHANGE.
144 WEST 771H STREET.
A five-story American basement dwelling, modern in every respect; parquet floors throughout, modern plumbing and fixtures, four baths, dressing rooms with lavatories on each floor; asking $35,000; will sacrifice for cash, or take other property as part payment; commission paid. For further details and permit apply to J. W. Doolittle, Woolworth Building.

SALE OR RENT
10 West 74th Street
Size 25x102.
Owner will remodel or alter into American Basement to suit tenant.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
165 West 72d St., near B'way.

WEST 72D ST. PLOT, 60x112,
Near Subway Express Station.
NO SUBORDINATION NO EXCHANGE.
Executors, Room 85, 80 Broadway, New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mount Vernon
A home nearly completed, on high ground; splendid view; stucco-English cottage style; artistic slate roof; two baths; oak floors; inclosed porch; nine rooms. Price, $11,500; only $1,500 cash required. Chester Hill section (Darwood); five minutes to Union Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., or N. Y., W. & B. Ry.

COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

PELHAM HEIGHTS
Splendid new Colonial residence on 100 foot plot; five minutes from station; garage in connection with house; large living room and dining room; 4 rooms and 2 baths on second floor. Will sell on exceptionally easy terms; might rent at $115 per month. Price, $14,000.
Cooley Realty Co.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

OWNER MUST SELL
$13,500, or rent; new house; Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

RYE
For rent, year-round home, one block from Oakland Beach; extra large living room with open fireplace, dining room and kitchen; large porch, 4 sleeping rooms with bath; rent $60 per month.
MEIGHAM & MAGILL,
30 East 42nd St. Tel. 3498 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rent THEN Buy!
Magnificent residence for rent or sale at sacrifice, 16 rooms and 3 baths, improvements up to the minute; large corner plot on top of hill adjoining grounds of best and largest golf course of New Jersey; 24 minutes out; close to 2 express stations and trolley to New York; will rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. PAUL DELMONT, Room 178, 30 Church St., N. Y.

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 30,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215
containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubblestone chimney; finished in 8 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼ acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps, and other low cost Summer bungalows.
W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN
COZY SUMMER BUNGALOW.
Contains living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, rubblestone chimney, large latticed piazza; on splendid ¼-acre plot; beautifully shaded; high elevation; at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day; ideal for small family this Summer and every Sumvner; will sell for $125; terms $300 cash, balance $10 monthly. W. B. CAMP, 225 West 39th St., New York.

CHICKEN FARM.
$150 Cash Will Start You.
Balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house, 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city, few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Estate, 243 West 34th St.

OWNER MOVING AWAY
Will Sacrifice Attractive Country Estate on a drive to your home from New York; in the midst of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage; garden, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

COUNTRY PLACE,
BAYSHORE.
Sixty minutes from New York; 11½ acres; rich, fertile soil; nine-room house, barn, sheds, shade and fruit trees; mile to depot; express station; good bathing, fishing, boating. Terry & Brewster, Agents, Bayshore, N. Y. 'Phone 302.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IS YOUR TITLE CLEAR?
If your real estate title is insured the answer is obvious. If you own real estate in Bergen or Rockland Counties and the title is not insured, write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages are a capital investment. Ask us about them.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

AT ACTUAL COST, NEW HOUSE
COLONIAL TYPE, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GARAGE; EXTENSIVE PLOT; 2 FRONTAGES; RESTRICTED PARK; OCEAN BOULEVARD; marine view; near Atlantic Highland boats; beach; nominal sum takes insured title. Photo, particulars, NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

CRANFORD, N. J. Lincoln Park section.
5 VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES, in exclusive residential section of town at favorable prices and terms.
S. R. DROESCHER, 79 Warren St., N. Y., and Cranford, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGES TAKEN BY ASSIGNMENT 4½%
Prompt Acceptances.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.
14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4090.

BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hill sGardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

Unique Broadway Corner
AT A BARGAIN PRICE
5840 Square Feet
Light on Three Sides
Unusual Advertising Advantages for a concern desiring a display building in the centre of a rapidly growing business district.

Among the concerns that have recently located in the immediate vicinity are:

Remington Typewriter Co.
Globe Wernicke Co.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Studebaker Corp. of America
Cobb Macey-Dohme Co.
N. Y. Edison Co.
Edison Phonograph Co.
Royal Typewriter Co.
W. R. Gaffander & Co.
Mosler Safe Co.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
Erie Railroad
Hall's Safe Co.

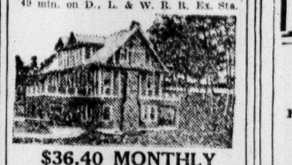
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868.
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET
$5000 Reduction to Sell Now
Terms to suit responsible purchaser
Beautiful All-Year Home
Extensive Grounds, fine old Trees.
HIGH IN HEALTHY HILLS
Within Easy Commutation to N. Y.
A picturesque country and year-round home commanding view of lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace, library, dining room, with open fireplace; butler's pantry and kitchen. Seven master bed chambers, one with open fireplace, three baths, with separate stairway to kitchen. Fine boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, school, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for photographs, house and surroundings.
GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive,
Tel. 6900 Audubon.

SACRIFICE $7,000
To Sell Now—Terms to Suit
Beautiful English Home
CLOSE TO WATER
10 Rooms, 2 Baths
Plot 100x185 Feet.
Ideal Commutation. Express Service.

Delightfully situated on high ground; superb water views; select neighbors. House has immense living room with open brick fireplace, hexagonal dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, seven unusually large bedrooms and storage space, huge verandas, open terraces and sleeping porch; house newly built, most modern and complete; ceilings beamed, walls beautifully paneled, parquet floors, &c.; golf links, churches, schools nearby; ideal sailing and bathing five minutes from property.
ATTORNEY, Box F 381 Times Downtown, New York.

$4,000 on Easy Terms
AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
ENGLISH VILLA
Near the Water, High in Hills.
EXTENSIVE GROUNDS. 800 ft. Elev. 49 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta.



$36.40 MONTHLY
after the $4,000 is paid, pays insurance, taxes, interest and water rate.
A beautiful all-year home near the water. Best of boating, fishing and bathing. House has eleven rooms, three bathrooms, Craftsman interior, two open fireplaces, every convenience. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club. Golf near by. Full information from
R. F. BARNES
170 Broadway (Tel. 1521—Cort.)

LAKE HOPATCONG
ELEVATION, 1,200 FEET.
Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for 2 cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long with 63 miles shore; 55 minutes D., L. & W.; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
Philadelphia Business Property.
Very best central location, within two blocks of P. R. R. Terminal.
LOT 46 x 176 TO REAR STREET.
Suitable for moving picture theatre or hotel. An unusual bargain.
J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 13th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5TH AV. COR. STORE
CLOSE TO
34TH STREET,
25x95 with large "L"
Spacious basement room
J. EDGAR LEANCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d Street.

OPPORTUNITY to Secure Excellently Located STORE
N. W. CORNER 175TH ST., Audubon Ave., Live Section.
Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant.
McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 8910.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET
$5000 Reduction to Sell Now
Terms to suit responsible purchaser
Beautiful All-Year Home
Extensive Grounds, fine old Trees.
HIGH IN HEALTHY HILLS
Within Easy Commutation to N. Y.
A picturesque country and year-round home commanding view of lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace, library, dining room, with open fireplace; butler's pantry and kitchen. Seven master bed chambers, one with open fireplace, three baths, with separate stairway to kitchen. Fine boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, school, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for photographs, house and surroundings.
GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive,
Tel. 6900 Audubon.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths,	$1,500 TO
Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,	$3,000

Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3060.

184th St., 569 West Corner
5, 6 LARGE ROOMS, $28-$40. All Improvements. Telephone, Electricity, etc.
145 WADSWORTH AVENUE, Near 181st St.
4, 5, 6 LARGE ROOMS, $28-$37. All Improvements. Telephone, Electricity, etc.
Apply Superintendents on Premises, or
McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 8910.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms... 15x18
Bedrooms 14x18

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
$1,700 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,

ROXBOROUGH,
Broadway and 92d Street
Eight rooms and large foyer, with two baths; corner apartment, southern and eastern exposure. Price $1900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

VERSAILLES PALACE,
605-607 WEST 113TH ST.

6 rooms, one bath	$950-$1,150
7 rooms, two baths	$1,450
8 rooms, two baths	$1,550

Supt., or Jos. Atz, 30 Church St.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, $30-$60
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave. 8 rooms, 2 baths. Choice residential section. All light rooms. $1,800. Superintendent.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 CHURCH ST.

Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
80 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $2,000 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc. One apartment suitable for Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.
Fred'k Zittel & Sons
IN THE ARTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

Pannure Arms
593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.
EXCLUSIVE HOME FOR REFINED FAMILIES
7-8-9 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS
ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, WITH UNEXCELLED VIEW OF HUDSON AND PALISADES.
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS TO BE HAD IN THIS, THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE ON THE DRIVE. ONE BLOCK TO BUS-LINE AND SUBWAY STATION.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House.
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building.
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
Exceptionally Well Arranged
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House.
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 10 rooms, now ready. Agent on premises, or
87th St., Cor. B'way KEMPE & CO., Schuyler 5610

16 East 96th Street
Near Park Entrance
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rentals $1,600 to $2,250
Thoroughly modern. Every improvement. A parkway street and amid high-class residences.
4-Room Suite, Suitable for Doctor or Dentist. Rental $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
QUEENSTON CORPORATION, 18 East 41st Street

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette Apartments of 2 & 3 ROOMS,
With all modern and up to date conveniences.
RENTALS $650 to $2,000.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

A.—640 MADISON AV. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments & studios. Apply Supt.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
885 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PARK AVENUE CORNER.
A beautiful residence in the exclusive Murray Hill section; restricted; no business building; apartment house or garage could be erected on adjoining property. Attractive price given on application to WM A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 885 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

House, 7 rooms; bath, gas, electric fixtures; large garden plot, good soil for vegetables, fruit, poultry; $50 cash will cover all needed repairs on house; will sell to responsible party for $150 cash, balance like rent in small monthly payments; property is just suited for small family desirous of living away from the congested section of the city; where they can enjoy real country life and raise enough vegetables, fruit, and poultry for home use and still be within thirty minutes of their work in New York or Brooklyn. Owner, Box 312 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned country home; improvements; 7 rooms; large outbuilding; flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,000; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R. Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

SEE THIS NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SLEEPY HOLLOW COUNTRY CLUB.
Within a stone's throw of this beautiful club a modern home with from four to ten acres is offered for sale. Attractive price given on application to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

BUILDERS.
Yonkers lots offered with building loans. Only small amount of cash necessary. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $500 cash, balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box C 84 Times.

Scarsdale.—Eight-room house, with two baths; conveniently located; shade, hot water heat, electric light; will sell for $10,000, on easy terms, or rent at $83; possession at once. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR.
Frame and stucco house, modern, with all improvements, 9 rooms, 2 baths, near water; easy terms. T. J. S. Flint, Owner, 7 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

NEW COLLEGE HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $90 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home markets; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills, L. I.; 14 minutes out; detached nine-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, fireplace; furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $85. X 214 Times Annex.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGES for sale. Address T. W., Box 177 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

Ridgewood, N. J., Bargain.—Modern seven-room house must be sacrificed, 1½ acres, 100 fruit trees; located on beautiful macadam road, five minutes from station; house has all improvements, large piazza; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 4—, Maplewood.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (L. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 180 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 353 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL"
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive country place in Western Connecticut; 15 minutes' walk to railroad station; lawns, shade, garden, fruit, flowers, icehouse, steam heat, electric light, bath, laundry, &c.; complete furnishings if desired. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to rent until Oct. 1, small house, modern improvements, near station, White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville; full particulars and terms. J. J. F., 136 West 21st, N.

Wanted.—Seven-room house for rent in Westchester; $45-$50. J. A. Flynn, 26 Broad St., New York.

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 30 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Mossmer, 101 Park Av.

52D ST., s w cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner store and basement, $75. Apply to SUPT, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, $150 monthly. Standard Buttee Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Space to milliner, with high-class corsetiere; separate workmen; $10. 63 West 36th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10-30 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th St.

To sublet, 28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL, SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Thunder showers continued in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and extended into the West Gulf States. There were also general showers in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, due to a very slight depression over Virginia, and local thunder showers apparently without much precipitation, in the lower lake region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, the Northwest, the central Rocky Mountain region, and the middle plateau. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Rains in the Middle Atlantic States modified the temperature somewhat, and it remains seasonable in the South Atlantic States, but elsewhere it continues much above the seasonal average, with readings as high as 102 degrees in the Mississippi Valley.

Thunder showers will continue locally Wednesday and Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England showers Wednesday will be followed by generally fair weather Thursday, while in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee the weather will be generally fair Wednesday.

It will be somewhat warmer in the Middle Atlantic States, and high temperatures will continue in the interior.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate, mostly south, unsettled weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southeast, partly cloudy.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Local showers Wednesday, Thursday, fair, warmer.

Southern New England—Showers Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair, warmer in interior.

New Jersey—Showers Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, little change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair, warmer. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England — Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. today, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	63	71	4 P. M.	79	70
9 A. M.	64	71	7 P. M.	76	70
9 A. M.	73	75	9 P. M.	67	71
12 M.	76	74	11 P. M.	66	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73 for the corresponding date last year it was 70; the average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 9:45 A. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 98 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:35—76 W. Houston St.; Royal Box & Lumber Co		$500
5:20—Lexington Av. & 51 St.; subway excavation dressing room.		Not given
7:05—409 E. 85 St.; not given		$2,000
8:10—324 E. 70 St.; Sapal Cigarette Co.		$500
9:40—740 Jennings St.; Eva Russ		Slight
6:50—715 5 St.; Rose Mayer		Slight
8:55—383-385 W. B'way; Solar Light Co.		Slight
10:00—3 Burling Slip; C. R. Strange		$1,000
10:35—556 W. 151 St.; Mrs. —— Snecken-berg		Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Advancements to grades: Patrolmen to $1,400 grade—J. J. Matthews, 61, Aug. 15, to $1,350 grade—J. E. Brown, 23, Aug. 2.

To $1,350 grade, Aug. 5—E. S. Ryan, 18; J. J. Doelger, 21; G. G. Morrissey, 38; H. F. Fichtel, 62; H. McGowan, 143; J. F. White, 150; J. H. Kehr, 161; C. L. McNulty, 5th Dist.; E. A. Waltword, 16th Dist.; M. O'Donnell, 21; D. Brennan, 28; D. A. Shea, 42; J. P. Leary, 79; F. Anderson, 146; J. L. Dardis, 150; J. F. Redmond, 1st Dist.; G. L. McGovern, 6th Dist.

To $1,250 grade, Aug. 7—H. J. Reichert, 1; J. J. Kircher, 17; D. Merkle, 23; E. Kronenbitter, 31; W. C. Jacobs, 36; G. S. Wolsey, 42; M. J. Ryan, 148; L. Sobel, 152; J. Parmet, 155; W. Dowling, 170; W. J. Frohnhoefer, 276; L. B. Pastorini, 8th Dist.; F. H. J. Mahn, 9; C. Miller, 22; F. O'Connell, 31; W. G. Decker, 35; T. J. Horgan, 39; D. W. Hay, 65; F. J. Rauchert, 150; J. O. Becker, 156; H. McDonough, 160; D. Deery, 174; P. J. Sabatino, 8th Dist.; G. R. McGill, B. H. S.

To $1,250 grade—J. Sullivan, 21, Aug. 9. To $1,130 grade—W. J. Hyland, 28, Aug. 10.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M., July 26: Patrol. P. Damiano, 149, to C. O. Squad as chauffeur.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. Malkus, 154, 4 days, 4 P. M. July 27.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. A. Kearney, Bridge, 19 days, with full pay, 8 A. M., July 27.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. Z. Bates, 152.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. G. F. Von Holt, 165.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, at 8 A. M. on specified dates: 2d to 1st grade, Aug. 1—F. H. Boettjer, Eng. 5; M. S. Shields, Eng. 6; F. O. Wolffert, Eng. 19; J. M. Williams, Eng. 24; M. J. Gleason, Eng. 30; F. J. Murray, Eng. 46; O. Huth, Eng. 74; E. J. Murphy, 2d, Eng. 207; H. G. E. Otten, Eng. 234; W. J. Fischer, 252. 4th to 3d grade, Aug. 1—C. L. Walter, Eng. 15; D. Paff, Eng. 17; P. C. Schneider, Eng. 19; W. C. Butts, Eng. 33; W. G. Stanton, Eng. 38; J. J. Smith, Eng. 47; R. L. Dawson, Eng. 55; F. W. Koster, Eng. 76; R. J. Daum, Eng. 202; F. F. Voight, Eng. 224; P. L. Dowling, H. & L. 9; F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11; R. E. Balcom, H. & L. 14; L. R. Dallier, H. & L. 18; E. J. Walsh, H. & L. 20; J. F. De Roe, Jr., H. & L. 26; W. Hanau, H. & L. 122. 4th to 3d grade, Aug. 3—M. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 91.

3d to 2d Grade, Aug. 4: S. C. H. Thurber, Eng. 1; P. J. Connolly, Jr., Eng. 23; J. D. Zanone, Eng. 33; E. J. Boyling, H. & L. 34; G. Garrison, Eng. 38; J. J. O'Brien, Eng. 41; A. E. Maloney, Eng. 46; C. Amato, Eng. 72; T. W. O'Neil, Eng. 84; G. C. McCready, Eng. 212; L. Brown, Eng. 214; J. J. Walsh, No. 4, Eng. 227. H. Rohrbach, Eng. 285; T. F. Meagher, H. & L. 5; C. A. Hampe, H. & L. 48.

3d to 2d grade, Aug. 6: F. H. Ehlers, Eng. 233. 2d to 1st grade, Aug. 7: M. F. Powers, Eng. 11; M. Lyons, Eng. 76. 3d to 2d grade, Aug. 8: A. F. Godsman, Eng. 53; J. L. Riley, Eng. 34; R. J. Hanley, H. & L. 70. 3d to 1st grade, Aug. 21: E. A. Faulhaber, H. & L. 19. 3d to 2d grade, Aug. 23: W. V. Quigley, Eng. 269. 2d to 1st grade, Aug. 26: L. F. Kiefer, Jr., Eng. 151.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, at 8 A. M. July 26: Fire. 1st gr. O. J. Charters, Hose 9, to Bur. of Fire Prev.

Special duty: Fire. 1st gr., A. P. Malone, Eng. 246, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 26.

Resignation accepted: Fire. 1st gr. C. Connolly, H. & L. 38, to take effect July 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists are announced:

Mason's Helper, All Boroughs—Martin Trible, C. Blanco, W. McLaughlin, P. Benvenuto.

Thermostat Repairer, All Boroughs—J. Mulcahy, J. Schwiebert, P. Le Fevre, William White, George Muhlmeyer, John Carney, Vincent Feils.

Stonecutters, All Boroughs—J. Hanlon, E. Esposito, P. Dappo, Michael Gentile, A. Dalbrove, P. Murphy, T. Simms, J. Schumann, T. Rohan, Joseph Scafidi, James Simms.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9 an examination for assistant in marketing livestock and meats, for men only, to fill two vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. The duties will be to assist in conducting investigations of the methods and costs of marketing livestock in different sections of the United States and at central livestock markets, and in the collection and distribution of information relative to the market movements and prices of livestock, meats, and other animal products and by-products. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, publications or thesis. Graduation from a full four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing, and at least two years' subsequent responsible experience in some line of the general field of animal husbandry or livestock and meat handling and marketing, or as a teacher and investigator in this field; or for persons lacking the college education, graduation from a standard high school and at least six years' responsible experience in the marketing of livestock or distribution of meats in a capacity in which a thorough knowledge of marketing conditions pertaining to these activities would be gained, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

P. S. 41, Queens, will be organized as a school of grades from kindergarten to 6B.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has recommended that the absence of Joseph Becker, a teacher in P. S. 44, the Bronx, for fifty-eight days, be excused with full pay, provided that he executes a general release of all claims against the Education Department for injuries sustained in the discharge of his duties.

Meta D. Briermeyer and Katherine Morse have been nominated as assistant teachers in training schools.

Louis L. Lambert will be transferred from the Brooklyn to the New York Training School.

Margaret C. Maguire will be transferred from P. S. 23, Manhattan, to P. S. 2, Richmond.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that $20,585 be included in the budget for 1917 for rental of films and their expressage from Albany, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. P. S. Goldeman, C. A. C., and 1st Lts. W. R. Kiefer, C. A. C., and 2d Lts. R. P. Shugg, Cav.; H. R. Harmon, C. A. C.; J. D. Miley and F. R. McLean, Inf.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d, F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. P. S. Goldeman, C. A. C.; 1st Lts. W. R. Norton and A. J. Lynch, 14th Cav., and 2d Lts. I. Spalding, 8th Cav.; C. B. Hazeltine, 14th Cav., and E. F. Harding, 14th Inf.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to Depot Q. M., Philadelphia, Penn., and will proceed to New York City for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M. there.

Col. L. A. La Garde, retired, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Ft. Thomas, Ky., and Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to investigate and make recommendations as to the practicability of establishing general hospitals at those points, and after completing this report will stand relieved from active duty.

The transfer to the active list of 2d Lt. J. L. McMullen, retired, with rank of 1st Lt. of Cav., from Sept. 21, 1908, is announced.

Capt. H. H. Bally, M. C., upon completion of his duty in this city, will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of the hospital train now being equipped in that city.

A board of officers of the 2d Cav. is appointed to meet at Ft. Myer, Va., for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the cavalry arm. Detail for the board: Maj. C. W. Fenton, Capts. G. F. Hamilton, C. G. Harvey, and A. Miller, and 1st Lt. E. A. Buchanan.

Following 2d Lts. of Inf. will report to the President of the foregoing board at Ft. Myer for examination for transfer to the cavalry, then to the place of receipt by them of this order: R. B. McCullough, C. C. Smith, and J. H. Houghton.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, Cav., to Golden, Col., to instruct Cavalry Squadron, Colorado National Guard, then to his station.

Following Adjutant Generals, having become entitled to promotion, are relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Dept.: Lt. Cols. A. Campbell, (C. A. C.) and L. S. Rowdies, (Inf.) and Maj. F. J. Koester, (Cav.) and W. C. Bennett, (Inf.)

Orders of July 3, relating to Capt. G. E. Thorne, Q. M. C., revoked. He will remain on present duty at the Quachita Mts., Ark.

Capt. E. L. Gilmer, C. A. C., having accepted a commission as Lt. Col., 1st N. C. Inf., will join that regiment.

Orders of July 19, relating to Capt. R. Dickinson, retired, revoked.

Boards as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at places indicated to examine such applicants for appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the army as may be invited to report for that purpose: At Ft. Sam Houston, Capts. H. D. Thomason and W. H. Smith, M. C.; 1st Lts. E. A. Noyes, M. C., and Veterinarians O. Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav., and G. E. Griffin, 3d F. A. At Ft. Bliss, Texas: Capts. L. C. Duncan, E. M. Talbot and W. A. Huber, M. C., and Veterinarians W. B. Grutzman, 8th Cav., and R. H. Pewer, 5th F. A.

Col. G. H. Sands, Cav., upon completion of his examination by a retiring board at Ft. San Houston, will return to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for completion of treatment.

Resignation of 1st Lt. J. C. Hubbard, M. R. C., accepted.

Capt. and Q. M. J. Ferriss, 1st F. A., now on leave in this city, is detailed for temporary duty as Inspector-Instructor of the organized militia.

Orders of July 11 relating to 2d Lt. C. J. Mathews, 10th Inf., revoked.

Maje. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., and S. H. Elliott, Cav., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion from Lt. Col. to Col.

1st Lt. D. F. Winn, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Maj. W. L. Kneedler, retired, is assigned to active duty.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. W. L. Kneedler, retired; Capt. F. P. Lahm, Signal Corps, and 1st Lts. A. A. Durgin and B. Q. Jones, Signal Corps, and F. J. Smith, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to examine such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators. Upon adjournment of the board Maj. Kneedler will stand relieved from further active duty.

The board of officers appointed April 18 to examine officers to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators is dissolved.

Following 2d Lts., aviation students, now at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, will report to the President of the board appointed today for examination for rating as junior military aviators in the aviation section of Signal Corps: Cav.—L. G. Heffernan, 5th; G. H. Brett, 2d; G. E. A. Reinburg, 7th; J. C. McDonnell, 11th, and J. W. Butts, 3d. Inf.—C. P. Bartholf, 5th, and S. H. Wheeler, 25th.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. Gantz, Signal Corps, 15 days' extension; 1st Lt. J. H. Snapp, Dental Surg., 2 months and 7 days, and Capt. S. J. Turnbull, M. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Capt. J. Hood, from command of the Texas, Aug. 12, to home, wait orders.

Lt. Commanders J. O. Fisher and W. T. Conn commissioned.

Lt. E. G. Oberlin, from State Department, to duty in Haiti.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. D. Moore, the New Orleans, July 31, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, Sept. 5; S. M. Kraus, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, and H. M. Lammers, Staff Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, to temporary duty Navy Dept.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: At Delaware Breakwater—Alabama, Illinois and Rhode Island; Amphitrite, at New York Yard. At Gardiner's Bay—Ajax, Jalalch, Benham, Birmingham, Cummings, Cushing, Drayton, Ericsson, Jacob Jones, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, Melville, O'Brien, Paulding, Porter, Tucker, Wadsworth, and the Winslow. Hatuz, at Porto Corinto; Cincinnati, at Chefoo; Cyclops, at Hampton Roads; Dolphin and Orion, at Norfolk; G-3, at New London; Lawrence, at Mare Island; Missouri, Wisconsin, and the Gloucester, at Provincetown; Patapsco, at Newport.

Sailed: Newport to sea—Arkansas, Baltimore, Delaware, Dubuque, Florida, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Lebanon, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ontario, Patuxent, Sonoma, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and the Wyoming; San Domingo City, for Puerta Plata; Celtic, Vera Cruz for New Orleans, via Tampico; Hancock, Sitka for Port Angeles; Marblehead, Sitka for Tiburon; Oregon, Seward for Cordova; Saturn, Newport for New London.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—New cottage, newly furnished, 6 rooms and bath; desirable location; balance of season or month of August; will also rent entire second floor if preferred, consisting of living room opening onto front porch, two bedrooms and bath; convenient to good boarding house, garage, and the golf course. For terms address Mrs. C. Crane, 5th and Sussex Av., Spring Lake, N. J.

LONG BEACH.
FOR RENT.

New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

Beautiful mountain villa; 2,000 feet elevation; wonderful views; 100 miles from New York; easily accessible; August and September. Robin Compton, Hotel Cumzerland, 54th St. and Broadway.

Sea Gate.—Well-furnished house, 10 rooms and 3 baths, at low rental. W. S. Sinclair, 140 Liberty St., New York. Phone 3172 Rector.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished house wanted, suitable professional clientele, between 14th and 75th Sts. C 165 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Light room; electricity, gas; near bath; furnished or unfurnished; $3.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wants a small room outside New York; to commute; breakfast preferred. C 171 Times.

Unfurnished.

Lady wants two unfurnished rooms, running water or bath, or use of bath; Washington Square neighborhood. C 173 Times.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board: that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT familiar with modern methods of factory cost accounting and the adaptation of controlling accounts; must be able to construct all figures for general results statements; position must be filled immediately. Call Mr. Dwight, at 10:30 A. M., Cortlandt 6720.

ACCOUNTANT experienced in hotel auditing wanted by firm of public accountants; give full particulars of experience, age, and salary desired. H 259 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT wanted in production office in a plant manufacturing miscellaneous mechanisms to help in routing, pricing, and developing new methods for handling work; experience in production office not necessary; prefer broad experience in machine and assembling work; state experience, age, and pay expected. X 228 Times Annex.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS wanted for individual ledgers; young men with some experience; state age and salary expected. H 255 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men, 18 to 20 years, with or without experience; state salary expected. H 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Purchase ledger; American; experience necessary on similar work and ability to handle considerable detail; satisfactory salary to right man; state experience and reference. H 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — American; experienced on card ledgers, postings, and balances; permanent position with large import house; state salary and references. H 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A man; thoroughly experienced in ladies' garments; good references required. Apply 9:30 A. M., Room 1,106, 44 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED, stock and bond experience. Reply by letter only, Room 61, 9 Wall St., New York.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND EDUCATION. H 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—American, public school education, to do cleaning and routine work in a chemical laboratory; experience unnecessary; $6 per week; give references and state religion. G 106 Times.

BOY wanted in office of printing company; wages, $5 per week. Apply, with references, Edward Langer Printing Co., 470 West Broadway.

BOY, experienced in office work; must be good penman, and well recommended; reply, stating age, salary, and references. A 56 Times.

BOY wanted in a publishing house, office boy with high school education; must come well recommended. Apply 9 A. M. Room 1,123 Times.

BOY.—Temporary position, general office and shipping work; send particulars. C 168 Times.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Ten young men, between 22 and 25 years of age, will find pleasant and profitable employment in our organization. They must be clean cut, have at least a high school education, and be able to write a common sense letter. Experience is not necessary. This is an excellent opportunity to learn the intricate details of the mail order business. Call Thursday evening at 7 P. M.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY BOX X 226 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. APPLY X 227 TIMES ANNEX.

GENTLEMAN, WITH BANKING OR WIDE MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE, TO SOLICIT FOR A BANKING HOUSE THE ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS REQUIRING SPECIAL BANKING FACILITIES. ADDRESS H 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESMEN
FOR THEIR WALL PAPER DEPARTMENT
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 32D
STREET SIDE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GOOD JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; Protestant American preferred; state age, experience, wages expected, references first letter. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

IN OUR auditing department there are the following opportunities:
LEDGER CLERK; expense analysis and statistics; accuracy essential.
ACCOUNTANTS must have general auditing experience; permanent position if satisfactory.
JUNIOR CLERKS; high school education; good penmen; experience not necessary; opportunity. H 342 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE SOLICITORS wanted who have been at least ten years on desk; can double income by selling better proposition; advances paid according to ability. H 257 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE.—Young man, experienced placer; must be familiar with schedule work; excellent opportunity to right party. Zaro, 1 3d Av.

JANITOR SUPERINTENDENT for high-class elevator apartment house; must thoroughly understand steam plant and do small repairs. Write D. D., 3,525 Broadway, Advertising Office.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED AISLE MEN. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 2D FLOOR.

MAN, between 20 and 30, with knowledge of printing, estimating; permanent and good opportunity in large city office; give full details and salary. A 55 Times.

MAN wanted with business experience, capable taking charge of correspondence, collections; experienced ready-wear preferred. G 93 Times.

MEAT BUYER.

Excellent opportunity with interesting salary open for man who thoroughly knows the business; able to handle men and capable of managing a chain of stores; must understand meat merchandising fully; only those application considered giving full particulars, reference, and experience; all replies positively held confidential. Address Butcher, H 344 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Familiar with flexotype and automatic feed. Write, stating salary wanted and age, to Box G 110 Times.

Renting agent for high class apartment house, should have previous experience. Apply, stating salary, reference. G. C., 89 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.

If you can approach business men and intelligently present facts, keeping in mind that our proposition requires no coloring or misrepresentation, you are the man we want; we shall require the above qualifications; commission basis. If you can qualify and can stand prosperity after you do qualify, write for appointment to G 105 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a piano salesman; must be a young man not over 30; must have a number of years' experience and furnish unquestioned references; the position we offer is permanent, pays straight salary, and holds unusual opportunity for advancement to right man; do not call in person, but send full information in letter. Address Sales Manager, Story & Clark Piano Co., 12 West 32d St., New York City.

SALESMEN.

An efficiency organization desires the services of two first-class salesmen; the proposition is one which the country's biggest concerns are buying and men are wanted who can present the proposition to large employers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings for the right man; commission basis; in writing state age and past experiences. X 230 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

A resident educational institute desires high-grade salesmen who can successfully interview large manufacturers; the selling plan assumes unusual earnings; the salesman will be thoroughly trained before taking up his duties; commission basis. Write, giving age and past experiences. X 231 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, BOND, OR SPECIALTY MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES. G 90 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN, first class, for retail gents' furnishings. M. Lambert, 39-41 Cortland St.

SALESMEN, hustlers, carry snappy line cloth dresses and suits, retailers and jobbers; commission. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

TOOLMAKERS wanted on jig, fixture, and gauge work for day shift of fifty-four hours per week, paying time and a half for all over forty-eight hours and the company's service bonus of 12% on all money earned; apply in person or by letter, stating age, experience, and wages wanted; only first-class men need apply. New England Westinghouse Co. Employment Bureau, Meriden, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail. Manhattan. Lovely rooms all comforts; excellent chef. Week-end, $3-$10 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis, sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

White Swan Inn.—Room and board in a most attractive private place. 234 Main St., White Plains.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y. 108 Beach 66th St. Gaston Av. Station. On ocean; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station.) 26 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station.) commutation $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful American table; room and board, $10 to $20 each adult. Phone 415 Hammels.

Private family offers spacious accommodations; excellent cuisine; private bathing beach, tennis; moderate terms. "Bayview," foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. 'Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Sea Gate.—Private family; large room for season; adults; excellent French cooking; near beach. Phone Coney Island 674.

Amityville.—Water front; garage; good board; bathing. Telephone 245 Lander's Cottage, Riverside Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) —Suites, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity, telephone.

37TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano, single room.

60TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; elevator; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; refined couple. Phone Columbus 8588.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; private bath; southern exposure; gentlemen. Columbus 2008.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity, $4-$10.

77TH, 102 WEST.

Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining shower bath; private residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

West Side.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

WEST 99TH.

Well-furnished room, adjoining bath; close Riverside; $8; references exchanged. C 156 Times.

107TH, 237 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Desirable front suite; lavatory; reasonable; single room, adjoining bath; electricity; $3.50; modern elevator apartment.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apartment 9D.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large front room; running water; baths; private family. 2896 Morningside.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large, outside room; private family; high class, $5; gentleman. Apt. F15.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Cheerful, cool room, suitable one, two; phone, electricity; reasonable.

BEAUTIFUL front room; running water; modern; elevator; 936 West End Av. Mack.

WEST END AV., 569 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 936, Corner 106th.—Large rooms, facing Park; hallboy.

New York State.

Boarders at The Willow Tree Tea House, Milton-on-the-Hudson; ideal country surroundings; rates $8 to $12 per week; no children.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Olde Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

Among the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Lady, son, and daughter, (Jewish,) 11 and 12, desire board and rooms from Sept. 25; references. X 215 Times Annex.

Mother, two daughters, adults; August; quiet place near water; one, two hours Manhattan. Box F Times, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) stenographer, experienced, able to take full charge of office. A 58 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; eight excellent openings; permanent; $15-$18; Wednesday, 9 A. M.; Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

GIRL wanted to address envelopes on typewriter. Call after 10 A. M., sixth floor, 521 West 23d St.

HAIRDRESSER.—First-class marcel waver wanted at once; steady position. Mme. Schwartz, 2,147 Broadway, between 73th and 76th Sts.

MILLINERY MAKERS, accustomed to first-class trade. Apply at once.
J. M. HIDDING & Co.,
45th St. and 5th Av.

MODEL for ladies' suits; size, 36; must be neat and stylish; permanent position for right party. Lit & Kunsberg, 30 West 32d St.

MODEL.—Experienced cloak model, size 36. S. H. Rubin, 40 West 27th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, familiar with flexotype and automatic feed. Write, stating salary wanted and age, to G 11 Times.

NURSE, practical, to assist in small hospital in connection with child-caring institution. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SALESLADY in waist dress shop; $8 start. Maison Lilian, 2,801 Broadway, 108th.

SHOE SALESWOMEN

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.

DAIRY FARM SUPERINTENDENT capable of taking complete charge of about 400 acres, 350 head of registered cows, modern bottling establishment; knowledge of ammonia, compressor machinery, cattle diseases, bacteriological analysis of milk, &c.; age 35 to 45 years; American; salary, $2,500.

WORKS SUPERINTENDENT for factory making light stamped sheet metal novelties of silver, brass, copper, steel, tin, zinc, &c.; must have at least ten years' experience, be a practical tool and die maker, and have a knowledge of electro-chemistry; age 35 to 45; salary $3,000 to $5,000.

FOREMAN, finishing department, to inspect finished electric automobiles; salary $1,800 to $2,500, depending upon experience.

MACHINE DESIGNER, with good knowledge of milling machines and general machine tools, to develop a new line of electric welding machinery; salary $2,000 to $3,000.

ARCHITECT, good man, middle-aged, experienced on office and mill building, alterations, &c.; salary $1,800.

TWO GOOD DIE DESIGNERS on hydraulic press, drop forging work; salary $1,800.

A FEW MECHANICAL DRAWING POSITIONS OPEN.—Two good men on mechanical details of automobile, telephone, $1,300; two men on tabulating machines, $1,800; one on chemical plant layouts, $1,300; two on elevating and conveying machinery, $1,500; several on printing press machinery, $1,000 to $1,800.

SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR CHEMISTS along various lines; salaries $1,000 to $1,500. Call between 9 and 10.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

CLEAN-CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings:
One BANK, $100 monthly.
Three BANK, $75 monthly.
One to go to CUBA, $20 weekly, (slight knowledge Spanish.)
One RAILROAD, $16-$18.
One STEAMSHIP, $15.
One INSURANCE, $40 monthly, (high school graduate; bright beginner; hours, 9-4.)
SEVERAL permanent openings around $14-$15

WHITMAN CAMPAIGN IN OLD GUARD HANDS

Tanner Names Aldridge, Ward, Hendricks on Executive Committee of Nine.

SAGE REPRESENTS BARNES

Senator Argetsinger of Monroe Likely to Head Committee That Will Get Out Republican Votes.

Governor Whitman's campaign for re-election will be conducted under Old Guard auspices. On the State Executive Committee which will have charge of it, and which was appointed yesterday by Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, Republicans of a progressive type are outnumbered two to one.

Conspicuous on the committee is the triumvirate of Old Guard bosses enlisted by Governor Whitman early in his administration to aid in building up a personal machine with which to fight William Barnes. Some surprise was caused among politicians yesterday when it was found that, while Barnes himself had not been named on the Executive Committee, he would be represented on that body by an able proxy—Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany, chief lieutenant of Mr. Barnes in Albany County and regarded as his spokesman in the Legislature.

Here is a list of the committee members, appointed on the basis of one from each of the nine judicial districts in the State:

First—Samuel S. Koenig, New York.
Second—Frederick J. H. Kracke, Kings.
Third—Henry M. Sage, Albany.
Fourth—Bertrand H. Snell, St. Lawrence.
Fifth—Francis Hendricks, Onondaga.
Sixth—J. Johnson Ray, Chenango.
Seventh—George W. Aldridge, Monroe.
Eighth—Charles M. Hamilton, Chautauqua.
Ninth—William L. Ward, Westchester.

Mr. Tanner could not be reached last night with a question as to whether Governor Whitman had put his O K on this make-up of the committee which will have supreme charge of his campaign. Its personnel, however, gave ample evidence to the observant that the committee was one of which the Governor could not very well disapprove.

George W. Aldridge of Monroe, Francis Hendricks of Onondaga, and William L. Ward of Westchester have been closer to Governor Whitman than any other Republican leaders in the State. They have been the recipients of much patronage, and have loyally fought his battles for him in all recent Republican gatherings where on Whitman and anti-Whitman lines differences have arisen. All three are men who, in the Platt and Odell régimes, wielded tremendous influence in the affairs of the Republican organization in this State.

The only pronounced Hughes men on the committee are Bridge Commissioner Frederick J. H. Kracke, leader of one of the factions in the Kings County organization, and Congressman Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauqua. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Committee was active, too, in behalf of Hughes in the pre-convention campaign.

It is believed that State Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe will be named Chairman of the Executive Committee when that body meets to organize next week. Senator Argetsinger is closely affiliated with Boss Aldridge of Monroe, and is regarded as his spokesman in the upper house of the Legislature. Messrs. Aldridge and Ward will probably be the directing forces in the Whitman campaign this Fall.

The first activity in many months was seen at Republican State headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday. Since the stormy meeting of the State Committee last April, when Mr. Tanner was re-elected Chairman over considerable opposition, the State headquarters has practically been deserted. Yesterday half a dozen movers were at work packing up the paraphernalia of State Chairman Tanner and his aids preparatory to removing the headquarters to a suite of rooms on the twenty-second floor of the Metropolitan Tower, directly below Chairman Tanner's law office.

HUGHES HERE TOMORROW.

Will Stay a Few Hours to Confer with New Mexico Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—Because of the work to be done on his address of acceptance, Charles E. Hughes will not go to New York tomorrow to meet political leaders. His present plan is to spend a few hours in the city on Thursday and consult with Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico concerning the Mexican situation. He will return here Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Hughes would not discuss politics today, and gave up his game of golf so that he might have more time for work on his speech. He had promised to open the Firemen's Carnival tonight, but the affair was postponed because of heavy rain.

SUFFRAGIST IS SURE HUGHES IS FOR CAUSE

Miss Todd Tells How He Asked Women to Have Patience "A Few Days Longer."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Miss Helen Todd of California, who has been in New York, said today at the headquarters of the new Woman's Party that she had brought a message of hope and confidence as to the attitude of Charles E. Hughes toward nation-wide suffrage for women. While Mr. Hughes did not state positively what his policy would be toward suffrage, Miss Todd expressed a feeling of "absolute confidence" that it would be favorable.

"Mr. Hughes told me," said Miss Todd, "that he had considered the matter carefully. He wished to ask the confidence of the women and that they have patience a few days longer, for he believed they would have no reason to be disappointed, but every reason to be satisfied with his decision."

While in New York Miss Todd saw Colonel Roosevelt. He assured her, she said today, that he was "unequivocally in favor of the Federal woman suffrage amendment because of the justice of the cause even if it would not bring in a single vote."

"I have seen President Wilson ten or twelve times on this question," said Miss Todd, "and have always gone away saddened and discouraged, and with a feeling that his reception was only one of cold courtesy toward me and the delegations of women he has received. I left Mr. Hughes with a feeling of having met a friend, and full of new energy and new hope."

TRY NEW CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Republican Party In West to Have Five Managers Instead of One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—There will be five managers of the Republican campaign in the West with equal authority. No "supreme head" will be appointed. Here are the men who will be in charge of the campaign in the West and who will be tenants for three months of the campaign office: Republican National Committeemen Hert of Kentucky, Adams of Iowa, Howell of Nebraska, former United States Senator Hemenway of Indiana, and National Campaign Committeeman Ickes of Illinois.

With them and "sitting at the receipt of customs" will be Fred Upham of Chicago, Western Treasurer of the Republican committee. Jenkins Elliott of St. Paul has been named as assistant to Mr. Upham, and today he was busy hiring an office force.

The five managers will have charge of all the campaign work from the western boundary of Ohio to Pacific tide water. Each committeeman, however, will be expected to keep an eye open to any extra possibilities in his home State, because there he will know the situation best.

CABINET TO STUMP MAINE.

President Does Not Intend to Appear Personally in the State.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Wilson and members of his Cabinet mapped out preliminary plans today for the coming Presidential contest, and decided that, except in Maine, where an election will be held Sept. 11, active campaigning would not be started until Congress adjourns. The President does not intend to go into Maine, although he undoubtedly will take part in the campaign there by writing letters and receiving delegations. Secretaries Wilson, Daniels, and Redfield, ex-Governor Glynn of New York, and Senator James of Kentucky are among the speakers who will be sent into the State.

The President's plan is to remain here until Congress adjourns and then go to Shadow Lawn, N. J., for the formal notification ceremonies. The only definite speaking engagement he has is in Kentucky in September, but Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee will recommend that he make several other addresses during the next few weeks.

Guernsey Beaten in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., July 25.—The nomination of Bert M. Fernald of Poland, as Republican candidate for United States Senator at yesterday's special primary, was indicated tonight by returns from all except 115 small towns and plantations. The totals were 8,926 for Fernald and 8,146 for Congressman Frank E. Guernsey of Dover.

Nebraska Republicans for Hughes.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.—Nebraska Republican, in a harmonious State convention today, adopted a platform indorsing in its entirety the national platform of the party, and especially approved the planks on preparedness and protection. The platform declares its confidence in the leadership of Charles E. Hughes.

REAPPORTIONMENT SET ASIDE AS VOID

Continued from Page 1.

ment should be rejected. Senator Brown held the opposite.

In discussing the reapportionment of New York County, the court says:

Equality of Population.

"By the constitutional provision a town and a block are each made a unit of population for the purpose of determining equality in the number of inhabitants in Senate districts. The language of the Constitution, so far as it relates to towns and blocks, we repeat, as follows:

'No town and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town or a block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns, or blocks which from their location may be included in either of two districts shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

'The County of New York is by the act in question divided into nine Senate districts, numbered from twelve to twenty inclusive. The difference in population between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts is 1,377, between the Fourteenth and Sixteenth 1,059, between the Fifteenth and Thirteenth 516, between the Fourteenth and Twelfth 236, and between the Seventeenth and Fifteenth 1,016. The block bounded by Green, Forsythe, Broome, and Christie Streets on the line between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Senatorial Districts contains 636 inhabitants, and there are blocks between each of the other named Senatorial Districts on the line between said districts containing a less number of inhabitants than one-half of the difference between the population of the Senate Districts as stated.

"It is said that these differences arise from inadvertence and mistake and that they are so slight that they should be disregarded by the court. We are of the opinion that the constitutional provision last quoted is mandatory, (matter of Sherrill vs. O'Brien, 188 N. Y., 185,) and that, assuming, without deciding, that the difference in the number of inhabitants between districts might be so very trivial and technical that it should be overlooked and the apportionment upheld, the constitutional provision is so plainly violated that it cannot be sustained."

Districts Sufficiently Compact.

The court refuses to set aside the apportionment by reason of lack of compactness of the Senate districts and in connection therewith says:

"It is also claimed that the constitutional provision in regard to compactness has been violated in the counties of New York, Kings, and Westchester. In Kings County the districts were so evenly divided in number of inhabitants, excepting aliens, that the district having the largest number of inhabitants has but fifty-nine inhabitants more than the districts with the smallest number of inhabitants. The constitutional provision does not provide unqualifiedly for compactness. Senatorial districts are not required to be in the form of geometric figures, as a square or perhaps a circle. Such a provision would be impracticable and impossible to carry out. It is expressly provided that the districts shall be as compact as practicable. This permits of a consideration in good faith of existing lines, topography, means of transportation, &c.

"The rule that we have just been considering in regard to a town or block being a unit of population tends to irregularity in the shape of Senate districts, practically as the same is shown upon a map. It does not appear in this case that the form of the districts in either New York, Kings, or Westchester Counties was adopted for partisan or personal advantage. Differences arising from necessity and slight differences in the citizen population of Senate districts and the relative weight of slight differences in population, in comparison with considerations of compactness, or the reverse, upon which men of judgment and discretion may fairly differ, are matters belonging distinctly to the legislative and not to the judicial branch of the government, and with which this court has no disposition or jurisdiction to interfere. (Matter of Sherrill vs. O'Brien, Supra; Smith vs. Board of Supervisors, 148, N. Y. 187.)

"While some of these districts may be subject to criticism with reference to compactness, we are unable to say from a mere inspection of the maps that the constitutional provision in regard to compactness has been violated in this case.

"We approve of the rule adopted by the Legislature, and which has been recognized and adhered to by it since the Constitution of 1894, in alloting the number of Assemblymen to the several counties of the State.

"We do not intend by this decision to hold that it is not possible for the courts at any time to set aside an act of apportionment in part and to sustain it in part. Complications that might arise by setting aside the apportionment now under consideration in the County of New York or in the Counties of New York and the Bronx, and sustaining it in the other counties of the State, are such that counsel have agreed with the court that the act must either be sustained or set aside as a whole."

In holding that the State was properly divided into fifty-one Senate Districts, the opinion says:

Number of Districts.

"The intention of the people to limit by the Constitution the number of Senators to fifty is expressed in language that cannot be misunderstood, as follows: 'The Senate shall always be composed of fifty members.' That limitation is, however, subject to the exception stated therein. The exception is given for one and only one purpose, and that is to prevent counties having three of more Senators from obtaining a larger number of Senators at the expense of the counties of the State not having three or more Senators. It is, for that purpose, provided that if any county having three or more Senators at the time of any apportionment is entitled on the ratio prescribed to an additional Senator or Senators, such additional Senator or Senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty Senators, and the whole number of Senators shall be increased to that extent.'

"In determining what is intended by an additional Senator, the purpose and intent of the people in making an exception to the otherwise clear purpose of always confining the Senate to fifty members must be kept in mind, and the meaning of 'additional' determined in view of such intent. The provisions of the Constitution that (1) no county shall have four or more Senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each Senator; that (2) no county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; that (3) no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized which are adjoining counties or which are separated by public waters shall have more than one-half of all the Senators, and (4) the provision making an exception to the prescribed number of Senators all show a purpose and intent to prevent an increase in the number of Senators from the larger counties of the State at the expense of the smaller counties of the State. The intent and purpose of the people in making the exception to the prescribed number of Senators appear not alone from the Constitution itself, as we have stated, but from the proceedings of the convention, the report of its Committee on Apportionment and the address of the convention to the people when the Constitution was submitted to the electors for their consideration and vote. * * *

Time in Computation.

"It is necessary to determine in connection with the provision in the Constitution for 'an additional Senator or Senators,' some specific time from which the computation must be made to ascertain whether an additional Senator or Senators are permitted within its terms. A construction of the language of the Constitution is essential. It should not be given a construction that leads to manifestly unintended results. If the Constitution is construed to mean that the additional Senator or Senators must be determined in comparison with the number of Senators provided by the Constitution itself, the purpose and intent of the people of the State will be carried out. If the number of Senators by the ratio is not compared with the number of Senators as of the time of the adoption of the Constitution itself the purpose and intent of the Legislature will be frustrated. In the construction of a statutory or constitutional provision a meaning should not be given to words that are the subject of construction that will defeat the purpose and intent of the statutory provision or that will make such provision absurd.

"The words of the Constitution, namely, time of any apportionment, are important to put a limit upon all changes in the number and apportionment of Senators. They do not necessarily fix the time from which to compute the number of additional Senators, if any, to which the county is entitled. When at the time of any apportionment the number of Senators by the ratio, as provided, is determined, all the counties then entitled to three or more Senators are to have the number of Senators to which they are so entitled compared with the number of Senators given to such county by the Constitution of 1894, and if by the ratio any county is entitled to an additional Senator or Senators such additional Senator or Senators must be given to such county, and the number of Senators in the State must be increased accordingly. Such interpretation respects all the provisions of the Constitution. We do not think that the Constitution was violated in dividing the State into fifty-one Senate districts.

"The order of the Appellate Division should be reversed, and the Apportionment act of 1916 declared unconstitutional and void.

"Unless the Legislature is convened and passes a new Apportionment act, the conduct of the approaching election will have to be controlled by pre-existing laws, so far as they are applicable.

"The application of the petitioners is granted without costs to either party in this court or in the Appellate Division."

The Court of Appeals adjourned until Oct. 2.

DECISION HITS CITY HARD.

Readjustment Necessary If Old Apportionment Is Reverted To.

If Governor Whitman should determine not to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature for the enactment of a new reapportionment plan, the political map of New York City will come in for a radical readjustment. No community in the State was affected so greatly as was New York City through the reapportionment which the Court of Appeals has just set aside.

New York County, which takes in the Borough of Manhattan, lost eight Assembly districts through the 1916 reapportionment, its allotment being reduced from thirty-one to twenty-three. Kings County—the Borough of Brooklyn—was left in undisturbed possession of its twenty-three Assembly districts. Queens gained two districts, the Bronx four, and Richmond one. In the matter of Senate districts the city made a net gain of one.

In Manhattan both Tammany Hall and the Republican county organization, in order to take care of eight district leaders in each case who would have been politically homeless as a result of the reduction in the number of Assembly districts, were compelled to reorganize their Executive Committees so as to make the Aldermanic district, instead of the Assembly district, the unit of representation on those bodies. The present arrangement in all likelihood would have to be abandoned in case Governor Whitman should determine that it would be better to revert to the 1907 Senate reapportionment for the time being than to rush a new plan through at an extraordinary session of the Legislature.

The political organizations in Manhattan undoubtedly would have reason to be satisfied should the Governor determine on this course. In the outlying boroughs of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, where newly won Assembly districts, for which local political machinery and local leadership already have been provided, would be lost again, there would be confusion and discontent.

WHITMAN RESERVES DECISION.

Will Conclude Later Whether to Call Legislature for New Apportionment.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Governor Whitman, who is in Buffalo, declined tonight to comment on the decision of the Court of Appeals holding invalid the reapportionment act of 1916.

Asked if he would call an extra session of the Legislature to enact a new apportionment, the Governor said he could not say until he had read the full opinion of the court.

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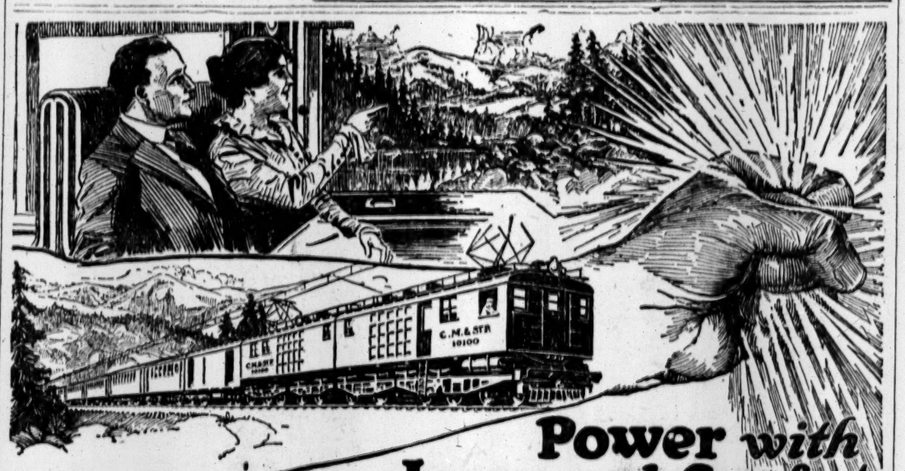
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